THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 198.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1849. [PRICE 6*d*.

BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL,
Adjoining Claverton Down, one mile from Bath.

Conducted by GEORGE CLARKE and four Resident Masters.

This School was opened thirty years ago. Hundreds of excellent men, who are now serving their generation, were educated here, to many of whom, as well as to professional gentlemen and parents of great respectability, reference can be given.

As Vacations are not given, and entrance and removal are unfettered by the usual conditions, the School is a home for Pupils from the Indies, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Wales, and other distant parts; and Orphans have in the household a father and mother and brothers and sisters.

The Terms include every domestic and scholastic charge, that is, tuition with stationery and use of books—and board and washing, with expenses for dental operations, and muscular training. Eight Pounds per Quarter.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALL, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for TWO or THREE BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calesthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe. Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers—Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, August 31, a MEETING will be held in EXETER HALL, when the Rev. Messrs. EVERETT, DUNN, and GRIFFITH, will address the Meeting on their Expulsion from the Wesleyan Conference held at Manchester. The Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock.

Tickets for Admission may be obtained at the Office of the *Wesleyan Times*, 59, Fleet-street; Mr. Hildreth Kay, Chemist, Commercial-road; Mr. W. M. Symons, Vauxhall-bridge-road; Mr. Calder, Bookseller, Oxford-street; Mr. Aldrich, 170, Aldersgate-street; Mr. James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row; Mr. B. L. Green, 65, Paternoster-row; Mr. P. Parker, Long-lane, Southwark.

HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.

THE following SERVICES will be held in connexion with the Opening of this place of Worship:—

On THURSDAY, the 13th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., President of Cheshunt College, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington, in the Evening.

On SUNDAY, the 16th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., President of the Lancashire Independent College, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel, will preach in the Evening.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., of the Free Church of Scotland, Regent-square, St. Pancras, will preach in the Evening.

The Morning Services will commence at Eleven, and the Evening Services at Half-past Six; and collections will be made during each service in aid of the Building Fund.

*** The Chapel is within a few yards of the Turnpike, in High-street, Notting-hill.

THE MERCHANT'S and TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and 10, Cooper's-row, Liverpool.
Incorporated under the Act 7th and 8th Victoria.

TRUSTEES.

John Macgregor, Esq., M.P.
Jeffery Smith, Esq. | David Fergusson, Esq.
Quarles Harris, Esq. | Thomas How, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John Carter, Esq., South Molton-street.
Francis Edwards, Esq., Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.
David Fergusson, Esq., Eastcheap and Champion-park.
Benjamin Hooper, Esq., Seething-lane, and Grove-lane, Camberwell.
Thomas How, Esq., Eastcheap, and Gordon-house, Turnham-green.
Henry Larchin, Esq., Ratcliff.
Daniel M'Farlan, Esq., Fenchurch-street and Sydenham.
Mark Pinkerton, Esq., Upper Seymour-street, and Cornhill.

PHYSICIANS.

Archibald Billing, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., 6, Grosvenor-gate.
Charles James Cox, Esq., M.D., 21, Langham-place

Assurance on Lives and Survivorships.

Annuities for Old Age, and Endowments for Children, and every description of Life Assurance, may be effected in this Office. All Policies indisputable except in cases of fraud. All the Profits go to the Members. No extra Premium is charged for Officers in the Army or Navy.

Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of the Agents.

GEORGE THOMSON, Manager.
THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

28, UPPER KING-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

THIS LIBRARY OFFERS TO SUBSCRIBERS THE FOLLOWING PECULIAR ADVANTAGES:—

I. An unprecedented supply of the best New Works. Five Thousand Volumes per annum, (including from Twenty to One Hundred Copies of every leading Work,) is the present rate of increase. The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, and Travel; the best Works of Fiction are also freely added.

II. No Subscriber need wait long for any Book he may require, as fresh copies are placed in circulation whenever a delay occurs.

III. Subscribers are entitled to enter their names for duplicate copies of Books at Half-price, to be reserved for them in good condition at the end of one year.

IV. The Terms of Subscription are unusually moderate.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

FAMILY AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION.

4 Vols. at one time in Town, or 6 in the Country				£2 2s.	per annum.
8 Vols.	,,	,,	12 ,,	£3 3s.	,,
15 Vols.	,,	,,	24 ,,	£5 5s.	,,

*** Town Subscribers, residing at a distance from the Library may have the larger number, if the Books are exchanged in one parcel. Country Subscribers may have Books as soon as published, by limiting their number to that allowed in Town.

BOOK SOCIETIES, CHAPEL LIBRARIES, and LITERARY INSTITUTIONS SUPPLIED.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

FIFTY THOUSAND PIECES OF PRINTED WALL PAPER,

Comprising more than ONE THOUSAND VARIETIES, are now on VIEW at the
LONDON PAPERHANGING COMPANY'S DEPOT,
42 and 43, POULTRY, LONDON.

THEIR NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED MACHINERY enables them to present the most SPLENDID DESIGNS, executed with such Mathematical precision, in both colour and figure, as to challenge comparison with any House in the world.

One piece of Paper can be produced FOURTEEN HUNDRED YARDS LONG, without a join, faultless in pattern, beautiful in colour, and even in groundwork. The best designers are constantly employed in bringing out novelties, and no expense is spared in procuring from the Continent everything NEW, ELEGANT, and GOOD. The improved taste of the public is carefully studied, by discarding all the

FORMAL, STUNTED, AND STENCIL-LIKE PRODUCTIONS

so common in MOST of the SHOPS, and introducing the most pleasing, beautiful, and truth-like patterns which modern art can create.

THEIR PRICES ARE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT,

and whilst every quality, from the most simple and economical to the most elaborate and costly—every colour, from the quiet and retiring to the most brilliant and dazzling—are constantly on hand—each succeeding style of Fashion is regularly added, so that the most fanciful and particular customer is readily pleased and accommodated. and the most capricious satisfied.

THE LONDON PAPER-HANGING COMPANY

have the greatest confidence in soliciting one inspection—one trial. They feel satisfied that the unlimited variety of their Stock—its superior quality and extremely low price—cannot fail of being appreciated; and they pledge themselves to relax no exertion, or spare no expense, to give perfect satisfaction to all who may honour them with their commands.

PATTERNS of any of the above PAPERS sent into the COUNTRY upon approbation, and Parcels forwarded, CARRIAGE FREE, within ONE HUNDRED MILES of LONDON.

(For the Company,)
C. J. GORDON, Manager.

42 and 43, Poultry, Cheapside, London.

TO IRONMONGERS.

WANTED, as SHOPMAN, a YOUNG MAN of strict integrity, thoroughly acquainted with the Black Ironmongery, with a good character from his last place. A member of a Christian church would be preferred.

Apply to T. G., 8, Moore-place, Lambeth.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, as Assistant in a well-established GROCERY BUSINESS, a respectable young man, of good moral principle, and well-acquainted with every department of the Trade. Good references will be required.

Apply, stating age and qualifications, to Thomas Moore, Jun., Head Gate, Colchester.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE and MONTHLY JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY for SEPTEMBER will contain Four Cases of Asiatic Cholera treated Homœopathically with success.

Sold (price 6d.) by SHERWOOD and Co., 28, Paternoster-row, London; and by all Booksellers.

*** Medicine Chests, containing all the medicines useful for the prevention and cure of Asiatic Cholera, with directions, can be obtained of JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER contains:—

1. The Revenues of the Church.
2. The Early Life of Chateaubriand.
3. Curiosities of Glass Making.
4. Dr. Pye Smith's Scripture Testimony to the Messiah.
5. Werné's Expedition to the White Nile.
6. The Works of William Etty.
7. Hinton's Doctrine of Immortality.
8. Sir Charles Lyell's Second Visit to the United States.
9. Austria and Hungary, &c.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

THE WESLEYAN TIMES, of Monday next, the 3rd September, will contain a VERBATIM REPORT of the SPEECHES of the Rev. Messrs. EVERETT, DUNN, and GRIFFITH, at the Great Meeting at Exeter Hall, London, on Friday, the 31st of August.

As many thousands extra of this number will be wanted, orders should be sent in early. The paper will be forwarded on receipt of Five Postage Stamps.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to give

PORTRAITS of the Rev. Messrs. EVERETT, DUNN, and GRIFFITH, to all new subscribers to the end of the year, beginning with the paper of the 27th of August, which, to December 31, will be 7s. 11d. The Portraits will be sent also to the present Subscribers who may continue that period. Some few copies of the Conference Series may still be had at 3s. for the series, or 11s. 4d. to the end of the year, Parties may commence with the paper of the 11th of August, which contains the Stations, for 8s. 8d., to the above-mentioned date.

Just Published, in super royal 8vo, price 6d.,

THE PROCEEDINGS of the WESLEYAN CONFERENCE, 1849; compiled from authentic sources. To committees and others, wanting large quantities, *if ordered direct*, they will be charged at £1 17s. 6d. per hundred, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Post Office Orders made payable to JOHN KAYE.

London: THE WESLEYAN TIMES OFFICE, 59, Fleet-street.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—CHEAPSIDE COAT DEPOT, corner of Ironmonger-lane.

LLAMA PALETOTS, 30s., usually charged £2 2s.; our New Coat—

THE OXONIAN, superseding the Dress Coat for ordinary wear, 25s., usually charged £1 15s.

SAXONY Black or Invisible Green Dress Coats, £2 2s.; no better can be had.—Frock Coats (any colour), lined with Silk, £2 10s.

The Proprietor, in submitting these prices, can confidently refer to thousands who have purchased the above goods.—Every article manufactured upon the premises.

A TRIBUTE of AFFECTIONATE RESPECT to the MEMORY of the FATHERS and FOUNDERS of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. By the Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES. Price 1s.

This day is published, the Second Edition, in one vol., foolscap 8vo, beautifully illustrated with a Map and upwards of Fifty Engravings, elegantly bound, 5s. 6d.,

EGYPT: a POPULAR and FAMILIAR DESCRIPTION of the LAND, PEOPLE, and PRODUCE. With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. THOMAS BOAZ, LL.D., Missionary from Calcutta.

Now ready, Second Edition, in wrapper, price 1s. 6d., cloth lettered, 2s.,

CONFESSIONS of a CONVERT from BAPTISM IN WATER to BAPTISM WITH WATER.

"We regard this work as a good antidote to counteract the flippant and dogmatic statements which are oftentimes advanced on the never-ending subject of baptism; and which are continuously made by the most illiberal and least-informed portion of the immersion brethren. We cordially recommend this as a compendious, interesting, and excellent work, well adapted to inform and guard the minds of young persons, and of others who are uninformed, concerning the principal topics involved in the baptismal controversy."—*Wesleyan Association Magazine.*

"Every Christian family, and especially of the Baptist denomination, should procure this important and deeply-interesting volume without delay."

Just published, the Fourth Volume, price 1s. 6d. Wrapper; 2s. cloth, of

THE HISTORY of the REVIVAL and PROGRESS OF INDEPENDENCY IN ENGLAND. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Editor of "The Select Works and Memoirs of the late Dr. Fletcher," Author of "Six Views of Infidelity," &c.

*** The Author takes this opportunity of informing his readers, that he has determined to add a Fifth or Supplementary Volume to the Series, in which the History of Independency under the House of Brunswick will be expanded to its due dimensions, and ample details be given respecting the progress of Independency in Scotland. The urgent advice of several judicious readers has led to this determination, as well as the generous and approving manner in which the work was referred to during the recent Sessions of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The Author will be greatly obliged by the loan of any scarce books or documents, and by any reliable information that may serve to render this portion of the work more perfect.

In one vol., post 8vo, Wrapper, 2s.; or cloth lettered, 3s.,

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE ILLUSTRATED; and the Social Relations sustained by Christians as Members of the Commonwealth Considered. By J. W. MASSIE, D.D., LL.D.

"It is a book of great facts, great principles, pervaded by an earnest spirit of true religion, and the highest patriotism. One of the best signs of the times would be a demand for at least 10,000 copies of this work, which is issued at a price so trifling as to place it within the easy reach of individuals of the most straitened means."—*Christian Witness.*

VALUABLE PRESENT TO THE YOUNG.

This day is published, in one vol., sewed, 1s.; cloth lettered, 1s. 6d.,

THE YOUTH'S KEY to the BIBLE; including the Evidences and History of the Sacred Books, and a Dictionary of every important word in the Old and New Testaments. Adapted for the use of families, and schools, and bible classes. By the Rev. THOMAS TIMPSON, author of the "Companion to the Bible."

"Every family throughout the world should possess a copy of this invaluable little work."

PARENTAL COMFORT in PARENTAL SORROW. Addressed especially to Christian Parents mourning the death of their Infant Children. By the Rev. JOHN EDWARDS. Price 6d.

This day is published, beautifully illustrated, with Twenty-four Engravings, and a Map, bound in cloth, and lettered, price 2s. 6d.,

MAMMA'S LESSONS on the HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY of PALESTINE and other places mentioned in the Bible, in simple and familiar conversation. By ANNE MARIA SERGEANT, author of "Tales of the Early British Christians," "A Word in Season," &c. &c.

Just published, in post 8vo, cloth lettered, 7s. 6d.,

AMERICAN SCENES and CHRISTIAN SLAVERY. A recent Tour of Four Thousand Miles in the United States. By EBENEZER DAVIES, minister of Mission Chapel, New Amsterdam, Berbice.

"It is impossible to do anything approaching to justice to this volume by statement. It must be read to be appreciated. It is one of those books that intelligent persons could read on and on, and for ever. The only page that will be perused with any feeling of uneasiness will be the last, to think that the feast is at an end."—*Christian Witness.*

WEDDING PRESENT.

Nineteenth Thousand, cloth, 1s. 6d.; or, in white silk, 2s. 6d.,

COUNSELS to a NEWLY MARRIED PAIR; or, Friendly Suggestions to Husbands and Wives. A Companion to the Honeymoon and a Remembrancer for Life. By the Rev. JOHN MORISON, D.D.

Thirteenth Thousand. Cheap Edition, demy 8vo, price 2s.,

ANTI-BACCHUS: An Essay on the Crimes, Diseases, and other Evils connected with the Use of Intoxicating Drinks. By the Rev. B. PARSONS.

"We conjure our readers to give this volume an attentive, candid perusal, from a decided conviction that, in proportion as its circulation is promoted, and its contents are impartially read, will be stayed one of the most dreadful evils that ever afflicted the human race."—*Methodist New Connexion Magazine.*

This day is published, in one volume, 12mo, cloth lettered, price 3s. 6d., a New Edition of

THE DOMESTIC ALTAR; or Prayers for the Use of Families for One Month. By the late EBENEZER TEMPLE.

"I have read the prayers contained in the volume now presented to the public, and unite in the testimony of my family, who have used them in my absence from home, that they are spiritual, devotional, and practical, and will assist those who need such a form to bring God's blessing on their own souls and those of their family."—*Rev. J. Sherman.*

Cheap Edition. Fifth Thousand.
Now ready, with beautiful full-length Portrait, &c., price 3s.; or in 8vo, price 12s.,

THE LIFE of the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Missionary. Compiled from his Journals, Correspondence, and other authentic sources. By the Rev. E. PROUT.

Sixteenth Thousand, beautifully illustrated. Cheap edition, price 3s.; or the Library edition, cloth, 12s.,

MISSIONARY LABOURS and SCENES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. By the Rev. ROBERT MOFFAT, twenty-three years an agent of the London Missionary Society on that Continent.

Forty-first Thousand, beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.; or post 8vo, cloth, 8s.,

A NARRATIVE of MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES in the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS; with Remarks upon the Natural History of the Islands, Origin, Languages, Traditions, and Usages of the Inhabitants. By the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Just published, in One Volume, post 8vo, cloth lettered, price 7s.,

THE FOOTSTEPS OF MESSIAH. A Review of Passages in the Life of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. W. LEASK, author of "Our Era," "The Evidences of Grace," &c.

"Whether we find Mr. Leask at the 'Manger,' the 'Mount of Beatitudes,' 'Calvary,' or 'Mount Olivet,' he betrays close intimacy with his subject, deep thought, and a power of description eminently calculated to lead his readers along with him."—*Dover Chronicle.*

Second Edition, in foolscap 8vo, cloth lettered, price 5s.,

ILLUSTRATIONS of the PRACTICAL POWER of FAITH. In a Series of Popular Discourses on part of the Eleventh Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY.

Third thousand, post 8vo, cloth lettered, with many Engravings, 8s. 6d.,

JAMAICA: its PAST and PRESENT STATE. By the Rev. JAMES M. PHILLIPPO, twenty years a Missionary in that Island.

"A volume of enchanting interest, which equals those of Williams and Moffat, presenting a most instructive and entertaining view of the state of society in Jamaica, and written in a spirit which inspires implicit confidence in the narrator."—*Patriot.*

Now ready, Second Edition, price 2s., or in silk, 3s.,

LESSONS of LIFE and DEATH; a Memorial of Sarah Ball. By ELIZABETH RITCHIE.

"A beautiful narrative, to which we would earnestly invite the attention of our youthful readers."—*Christian Examiner.*

London: JOHN SNOW, Paternoster-row.

Preparing for Publication, in One large Octavo Volume, price to subscribers, 6s.,

THE GREAT REDEMPTION. By W. LEASK, author of "The Footsteps of Messiah," &c., minister of Esher-street Chapel, London.

"He does a good service to his age, and to future ages, who records the result of his observations and his reflections in favour of the truth in a book that shall be readable; and though the book itself may be ultimately forgotten, it may have saved some persons from ruin, and may have accomplished its part in keeping up the knowledge of the truth in his own generation."—*Albert Barnes.*

Subscribers' names received by the Author; or by BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF
THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS GREEKS. For Schools and Families. 12mo. 3s. boards.

THE CHRISTIAN EMIGRANT: containing Observations on different Countries, and various Natural Objects; with short Essays, Discourses, Meditations, and Prayers. By J. LEIFCHILD, D.D. 18mo. 2s. cloth boards; 3s. half-bound.

JACOB'S WELL. By the Rev. GEORGE A. ROGERS, M.A., Vicar of Leominster, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Viscount Lifford. 18mo. 1s. 6d. boards; 2s. half-bound.

THE MONTHLY VOLUME. Vol. 45.—THE PEOPLE OF PERSIA. By J. KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. 6d. fancy paper cover; 10d. cloth boards, gilt edges.

THE MONTHLY VOLUME. Vol. 46.—THE LIFE OF ALFRED THE GREAT. 6d. fancy paper cover; 10d. cloth boards, gilt edges.

Depository, 56, Paternoster-row, and 65, St. Paul's Churchyard.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

THE following TRACTS are suitable for circulation at the present season:—

The Cholera. 1s. per 100.
The Pestilence: a Warning Voice. 2s. per 100.
Cholera and its Consequences: an Address, occasioned by the Death of a Lady, who was suddenly removed by the prevalent Epidemic. 4s. per 100.

Either of these Tracts will be furnished to Tract Societies and City and Town Missions, for gratuitous circulation, *at half the subscriber's prices*, if applied for before the close of September.

Depository, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by the Booksellers.

JOHN FOSTER.

In two handsome volumes, 8vo, 24s. cloth,

CONTRIBUTIONS, BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY, and PHILOSOPHICAL, to the ECLECTIC REVIEW. By JOHN FOSTER, Author of "Essays on Decision of Character," &c. &c.

"Apart from their intrinsic merit, they carry us back to a time just passed, and have an effect similar to the reminiscences of youth."—*Spectator.*

"We have derived such fulness of gratification, and profit also, from these charming volumes, that we are anxious to make our readers share it with us."—*Nonconformist.*

"We cordially welcome these remains as a valuable addition to those critical writings which expand and invigorate, while they purify our moral and intellectual nature."—*Tait's Magazine.*

"His critiques and sketches discover the profoundness of his philosophy, the wisdom of his benevolence, and the patriotism of his political opinions."—*Manchester Times.*

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

In one volume, price 10s. 6d.,

MRS. S. C. HALL'S WEEK AT KILLARNEY, combining the utility of a Guide Book with the entertainment of a witty and well-informed Travelling Companion, and enriched with upwards of 130 beautifully-executed engravings on wood and steel, illustrative of all that is remarkable in that romantic district, and placing in the hands of every visitor a permanent record of what he has seen and admired.

"There is one portion of the British Isles, which, as far as beauty and variety of scenery are concerned, yields to no other, but yet remains comparatively unknown—namely, Ireland."—*The Times*, June 15, 1849.

London; A. HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

TENTH EDITION OF 1,000 EACH.
Price 9s. cloth gilt; 13s. morocco gilt.

DR. CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES; or, Lectures on the Book of Revelation, delivered in Exeter Hall during the repair of the Scotch National Church, Russell-street, Covent-garden. This Edition has been entirely revised by the Author, who has made important alterations, and added a comprehensive Index.

London: A. HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW VOLUME.—COLLINS'S SERIES.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS; or, the Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620; with Historical and Local Illustrations of Principles, Providences, and Persons. By G. B. CHEEVER, D.D. 1s. 6d. sewed, and 2s. cloth, with an Engraving of the "May Flower" at Cape Cod.

GOSPEL STUDIES. By ALEXANDER VINET, D.D. Same price.

"One of the ablest Christian philosophers in Europe."

THE RISE and FALL of ROME PAPAL. By ROBERT FLEMING: with Notes, Preface, and a Memoir of the Author. New Edition. 2s. cloth, with a Steel Engraving of Pius IX. Order "Collins's Edition."

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER; or, the Connexion of Science and Philosophy with Religion. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By T. DICK, LL.D. 12mo, cloth, 4s.; or 2 vols. 4s. (Collins's Series.)

The following subjects are treated of in the above work:—The Wisdom, Power, and Benevolence of God as displayed in his Works—Variety of Nature—Mechanism of Animated Beings—Natural History—Geography—Geology—Astronomy—Natural Philosophy—Mechanics—Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics—Acoustics—Light—Optics—The Daguerreotype—Electricity—Galvanism—Magnetism—Electro-Magnetism—Chemistry—Anatomy and Philosophy—History—Printing—Navigation—The Telescope—Steam Navigation—Air Balloons—Acoustic Tunnels—Electic Telegraphs, &c.

"It is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise of this work."—*Gloucester Journal.*

"We hail with a hearty welcome this valuable and deservedly popular work."—*Sheffield Iris.*

"Two volumes in one, containing no less than 650 pages, for 4s. How this is accomplished passes our comprehension. To satisfy our curiosity we endeavoured to make an estimate of the materials, and, according to a moderate calculation, the paper alone, independent of printing, binding, and illustrating, would cost about 3s."—*Birmingham Journal.*

WILLIAM COLLINS, Glasgow and London.

THE "FLY SHEETS" VINDICATED; or, the Statements and Arguments of the Writers in the Fly Sheets Re-asserted and Defended, in answer to observations in "The *Watchman*," "Papers on Wesleyan Matters," "Remarks on the Fly-Sheets," and other anonymous publications. By SOME OF THEM. To which is appended Remarks on the Case of the Rev. Daniel Walton, and Observations on the Conference Rule of 1835. "Measures not Men." Price in cloth, 2s. 6d., or postage-free, 3s.

London: Published by JAMES GILBERT, 49, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 72 large 8vo pages, price only 1s. 6d., or postage-free, 2s.,

THE BANKRUPT LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT, passed August 1, 1849, printed verbatim; with a very useful and copious Consulting Index. By a BARRISTER. This is the most useful Act connected with the Law of Bankruptcy that has been passed during the present century, combining, as it does, a concentration of the law on the subject, it is essential that this full though cheap edition receive an extensive circulation amongst the public at large.

London: JAMES GILBERT, 49, Paternoster-row. Orders received by all Booksellers, Stationers, &c.

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILY READING.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES, commencing at the earliest periods, and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness, as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people in different epochs of their history. The volumes consist of—

CORNER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND and WALES. With 5 Plates, a Map, and Chronological Table, 3s. 6d., bound; or with the Questions, 4s.

CORNER'S HISTORY of IRELAND. With 3 Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d.; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND. With 3 Plates, a Map, and Chronological Table, 2s. 6d.; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of FRANCE. With 3 Historical Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SPAIN and PORTUGAL. With 3 Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d., bound; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities. With Questions to each Chapter, a Chronological Table, and a Map of the Roman Empire. 3s. 6d., bound in cloth, lettered.

Also, by the same Author, Accurate Histories of

DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY. With 2 Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d., bound.

GERMANY and the GERMAN EMPIRE. With 3 Plates, and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

TURKEY, and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, including GREECE. With 3 Historical Plates and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

POLAND, and the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. With 3 Plates and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

ITALY and SWITZERLAND. With three Historical Plates and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

HOLLAND and BELGIUM. With two Historical Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d., bound.

London: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; LAW, Fleet-street; LONGMAN and Co., SIMPKIN and Co., HAMILTON and Co. WHITTAKER and Co., Paternoster-row; and all booksellers.

Now ready, in one Volume, royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS of NONCONFORMITY, and WORKINGS of WILLINGHOOD. By EDWARD MIALL.

"We know few better services that can be rendered to Nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion."—*Eclectic Review.*

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

THE

Nonconformist.

' THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 198.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1849. [PRICE 6d

CONTENTS.

Great Peace Congress at Paris..... 677
Report of the Proceedings 680
POLITICAL:—
Summary..... 686
The Peace Congress at Paris..... 686
National Prayer for the Removal of Pestilence 686
Ireland..... 687
Peace Congress (*continued*) 688
List of the English Delegates and Visitors Present at the Congress.... 689
Foreign and Colonial News 690
Ecclesiatical Affairs..... 691
The Bermondsey Murder 691
Postscript 692
Court, Official, and Personal News..... 693
Law and Police 693
The Cholera 693
Literature 694
Gleanings 695
Births, Marriages, &c..... 695
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 696
The Gazette 696
Markets 696
Advertisements 696

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

IN addition to the formal report, we furnish from a special correspondent the following illustrative sketches of the journey and of the proceedings of the Congress, with the view of conveying as accurate an impression as possible of this great and striking event.

THE JOURNEY.

A trip to Paris in these days of rapid communication is of scarcely greater importance than a trip to Margate or Brighton; but the visit of upwards of 600 individuals in one body, and bound on a benevolent mission, to the capital of "La belle France," is an event full of novelty and interest, and worthy of something more than ordinary notice. To make arrangements for the transit of so numerous a party, and for their after accommodation in Paris, must have taxed the energy and management of the committee to the utmost. Their success in making such excellent and careful provision for the comfort of the English and American delegates, is deserving of especial notice and thanks. When it is recollected that a considerable portion of the delegates and visitors did not intimate their intention of accompanying the party until a day or two before the appointed time for leaving, it is a matter of wonder that they should have managed as well as they did.

Early on Tuesday morning, the station of the South-Eastern Railway was a scene of unusual bustle. One special train, with about one-half of the friends intending to be present at the Congress, left soon after eight o'clock a.m. After the lapse of another half-hour, a second train was in readiness to convey the remainder. It was gratifying to see so considerable a sprinkling of the fair sex availing themselves of the opportunity of encouraging, by their presence and smiles, a demonstration peculiarly adapted to enlist their sympathies. The expedition (if such it may be called) reached Folkestone about twelve o'clock, and, after some delay, embarked on board two steamers for Boulogne. The brilliant weather, the freshness of the sea, and a soft breeze from the south-west, enhanced the pleasure of the passage across the Channel, and made the scene one of unmixed animation and delight. The travellers availed themselves of the opportunity to make arrangements for their future location in Paris. It may here be remarked that each one of the company was provided with a neat case, containing the railway and boat tickets, a card with the name of the hotel in Paris to which he was to proceed at the end of the journey, and a few useful hints and suggestions.

The steamers arrived at Boulogne, after a passage of two hours. Hundreds of the inhabitants were assembled to witness their arrival, and welcomed them with hearty cheers. The mayor and other officials were in attendance on the arrival of the first boat. He stated that he had been instructed by the French Government to offer every facility to the English and American delegations for landing at Boulogne, and proceeding at once on their journey to Paris. He had been instructed to dispense with the ordinary formality of passports, and to exempt the baggage of the delegation from all search by the Custom-house authorities. He, therefore, wished the gentlemen and ladies to know that they were at liberty to land and proceed without any hindrance. On the part of the authorities and inhabitants of the town, he wished to express the pleasure which it gave him to welcome the delegation to the shores of France, on their benevolent mission to promote the cause of peace. Mr. Fry briefly expressed, on the part of himself and his fellow-voyagers, their thanks for the cordiality with which they had been received by the authorities and inhabitants of Boulogne, and for the flattering consideration which had been shown for their comfort by the Government, in remitting the ordinary regulations of passports and Custom-house examination.

On landing, the party dispersed to the various hotels in the town, where a substantial luncheon had been provided. They then proceeded to the railway, but here there were unexpected delays, in consequence of the number of the passengers, so that two hours had elapsed before the last of the two special trains were set in motion. The country from Boulogne to Paris presents but few features of interest—being for the most part flat and uninteresting, and in point of cultivation and neatness of appearance presenting a marked contrast to English scenery. The harvest had only been partially gathered in, and, judging from the crops on the ground, did not promise to be very productive. The only considerable towns through which the railway passes are Abbeville and Amiens, the latter noted for its splendid cathedral, scarcely equalled by any of the ecclesiastical edifices of the capital for beauty and grandeur. At Amiens the Great Northern Railway branches off to Brussels. At this station the train stopped for about twenty minutes, which afforded an opportunity for obtaining refreshment — an opportunity of which the travellers were not slow to avail themselves. The rush and bustle that ensued baffles all description. As if by magic the handsome saloon was cleared of everything eatable or drinkable, and long before the departure of the train, presented a very dilapidated appearance. The remainder of the journey was performed in darkness, and those who happened to be in second-class carriages, congratulated themselves on the superior comfort they afforded as compared with our own. About one o'clock the first train reached Paris; the second reaching its destination about an hour afterwards. After some unavoidable delay in claiming luggage, most of the travellers went to the omnibus appointed to convey them to the hotel; others hired their own conveyances, and were not so fortunate in finding accommodation for the night, in consequence of the lateness of the hour; and some had abundant opportunity of studying the street architecture of Paris in their forced perambulations. We did not, however, hear of any serious mishaps occurring from this circumstance, although many of the party will long remember their first night in the city of Paris. It is remarkable that so little inconvenience should have been suffered by a party of from 600 to 700 visitors arriving in a strange city after midnight.

THE FIRST DAY'S SITTING.

At twelve o'clock on the following day the delegates and visitors assembled in the Salle de St. Cécile. The scene was suggestive of wonder, reflection, and delight. It was a gathering which seemed to concentrate within four walls the results of many years' labour and enlightenment. The principle of Universal Peace was the banner under which men of different countries, climes, and languages, assembled not merely to fraternize, but to pour a flood of light upon the darkness without. Rarely has such a group been gathered on a platform. Literature presided, in the person of Victor Hugo. On his right sat the Abbé Duguerry, representing the Catholic, and on his left M. Coquerel, the Protestant Church; and around were members of other persuasions.* Conspicuous among the rest, and an especial object of interest to the French portion of the audience, was Mr. Cobden, whose attendance might be regarded as evidence that commerce and free-trade were bound up with the great question they were met to discuss. The presence of Mr. Durkee and President Mahan told of the zeal of America in the cause of peace; and the swarthy features of Mr. Pennington and Mr. Brown were evidence that the cause had its sympathizers even amongst slaves. Italy, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, found their representatives on that platform. And most hopeful of all these were Elihu Burritt, and many members of the Society of Friends—patriots of the world—whose philanthropy knows no distinction of colour, clime, or opinion. All these men, of differing views, opinions, climes, and appearance, were met together to unite in unfurling a banner under which the world might, without hindrance, work out the great object of its destiny, and dry up one of the most prolific sources of its calamities and crimes. Probably one-half of the audience consisted of Parisians—a goodly band of peaceful philanthropists, who evidently received impressions which will not be easily effaced, and who, it is hoped, will form a nucleus around which the more reflective and benevolent of their fellow-citizens will speedily gather. It was in truth a striking and a novel scene to witness the intelligent citizens of two countries but recently so estranged, sitting side by side, and exchanging civilities, and intermingling their sympathies for the welfare of the world. The committee of arrangement wisely endeavoured to give the proceedings of the Assembly, as far as was possible, a French character. All documents were read in French; and those of the foreign members of the Congress who were fortunate enough to possess a knowledge of the language spoke in that tongue. A tribune was erected in front of the platform, from which each speaker delivered his address. The good temper and patience of the Assembly, during the three days' proceedings, cannot be too highly praised. Had a common language been the medium of expression, there could not have been a greater interest manifested in the proceedings. There seemed to be a generous rivalry between the French and English members of the Congress, in applauding the speakers who addressed them in a foreign language; and it was remarked that the English were heard with much attention, and received with much more enthusiasm than the French speakers.

Whatever formality or strangeness there might have been at the outset, was speedily dissipated by the President's opening speech. Victor Hugo's impassioned and poetical address, delivered with much grace, and still greater earnestness of manner, seemed to melt the hearts of all, and to be understood by all. His enthusiastic reception at its close proved how much eloquence can be spoken by gesture and expression, even where language is not fully understood. M. Victor Hugo is too well known to

* We are sorry to find that so little genuine catholicism prevails in France, that the Evangelical Protestant clergy abstained from taking any share in the movement. They would not associate themselves with M. Coquerel, lest their spirituality should be injured!

Englishmen to need any minute descriptive introduction. His poetical effusions, which some critics speak of as flimsy, and his novels, the chief of which are "Notre Dame de Paris," and "Esmerelda," have given him a high position in the literary world. In person he is short and well knit, with a pale countenance and black hair, and small piercing eyes, which sparkle with expression when he is excited. Whatever defects there may be in his character, as tested by an English standard of morality, there is no doubt he enjoys great popularity amongst his countrymen, and is an important acquisition, if not a recent convert, to the cause of peace. He is one of the representatives of Paris in the Legislative Assembly, but does not seem ambitious of shining as a statesman. The dignified and affable manner in which he discharged the duties of his trying office was the subject of general remark.

When, in conclusion, he finely remarked—

"In our ancient Europe, England made the first step; and by her example, before us now for ages, she declared to the people, 'You are free!' France took the second step, and announced to the people, 'You are sovereign!' let us now make the third step, and all simultaneously, France, England, Germany, Italy, Europe, America—let us proclaim to all nations, 'You are brothers!'"

the whole audience rose, and ratified the appeal by most enthusiastic applause. His address gave a tone to the meeting which was kept up, and increased in heartiness, till the close of the proceedings.

The discussion on the first resolution engaged the principal part of the sitting, but prior to entering upon this part of the proceedings M. Visschers, the President of the last year's Congress at Brussels, recapitulated in French the progress made since that period. This gentleman is also well known in this country, having attended several public meetings subsequent to that event. From his position as a member of the Belgian Legislature, and as a former minister of state, he is able to give great aid to the Peace movement. And he does do it, not only by lending his name to the cause, but by personal exertion. To his earnest devotion, business habits, and indefatigable perseverance, may be, to a considerable extent, attributed the successful career of the Peace Congress Committee. All honour to such men as MM. Visschers and Suringar, who labour (under greater discouragements than are to be found in England) to indoctrinate their countrymen with the principle of peace. At the close of his speech M. Bara, a young man of singularly modest and promising appearance, received at the hands of the Chairman the prize of 1,000 f. for the best essay on arbitration. The other parties who had gained prizes were not in attendance.

The second outburst of enthusiasm was occasioned by Mr. Burnet, who was wisely chosen to introduce the first question on which any difference of opinion might be likely to arise. Who so well adapted as he to pick his way over a rough road, and to point out the pitfalls and the safe path? His benevolent and good-humoured countenance was, of itself, enough to diffuse a genial influence over the meeting, but his preliminary caveat against the delusion that France and England are natural enemies struck a chord which vibrated throughout the assembly. The discussion proceeded with great freedom. President Mahan was the only speaker who raised any objection to the resolution before the meeting, and that only with the view of encumbering it with premature details. His suggestions did not meet with much sympathy from the audience; and when Mr. Vincent rose, and in a judicious and practical speech, delivered with fervid animation, pointed out the impolicy of troubling themselves with matters of detail at a time when their great object was to establish the broad principle of arbitration, as a foundation for the movement, they testified their approbation of the sentiment by enthusiastic and unanimous applause. A novel feature of the discussion was the speech of M. Journet. This singular man, who was dressed in the garb of a working-man, and whose appearance indicated that the intellectual faculties were not unduly developed in his brain, delivered a long rhapsody, accompanied with the most frantic gestures, on a grand scheme of a universal democracy, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions of the President and the audience. The speaker was allowed some indulgence, in consequence of his having been recently released from prison, where he had been confined in consequence of his strange proceedings. Prior to ascending the tribune, he had been very assiduous in distributing tracts descriptive of his proposed scheme. His zeal in pursuing this plan of indoctrinating the Parisian public with his views, has shown itself in an ingenious manner. On one occasion, he showered a cloud of his tracts from the gallery of one of the principal theatres upon the heads of the audience beneath; and on another, he attempted to address the Chamber of Deputies from the spectators' gallery.

The resolution was carried unanimously, amidst hearty cheers, after a short and judicious speech from Mr. Cobden, whose reception showed how great a favourite he is with the French people.

THE SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

On Thursday, the Congress re-assembled at twelve o'clock. Very few of the delegates appeared to have been absent, and the number of visitors was considerably increased. It was evident that the report of the first day's proceedings, and the remarks of the Paris journals, had excited much interest amongst the people.

The leading topic of the sitting was the mutual disarmament of nations, a fertile theme, on which many effective speeches were delivered. M. Coquerel opened the discussion by an able and philosophical discourse, delivered with great ease of manner and grace of action. He seemed decidedly popular with the French members of the Congress. His reputation as a pulpit orator extends far beyond his own country, and the prominent share he has taken in the debates both of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, have familiarized his name to the general public. In appearance he resembles an English divine, and it is difficult to trace in his person the distinctive features of the French countenance. His business abilities are of a high order, and afforded valuable assistance in the arrangements of the Conference. His religious views are of a very latitudinarian character, and he is well known as the leading advocate for the maintenance by the State of all religious denominations. He is evidently a man of great diplomatic talent—astute, ready, and insinuating. His eulogium on the Pope will probably be in the recollection of our readers. By Evangelical Protestants he is regarded as unsound in doctrine; by Catholics as free from bigotry;] and by all unprejudiced men as possessing a powerful intellect, but little heart.

Two other Frenchmen delivered addresses upon the subject of disarmament—M. Francisque Bouvet, the parliamentary leader of the Peace movement, and M. Emile Girardin, its sole representative amongst the Parisian journals.

M. Bouvet is a true Frenchman in appearance, but in the calmness and earnestness of his manner he reminds one rather of an Englishman. His action is quiet, but emphatic. During the last session he brought the question of arbitration twice before the Legislative Assembly, and with sufficient success to encourage him to persevere. The question could not be in better hands. His reputation as a man of sincerity and consistency is unimpeachable. More than any other prominent advocate of the question on the other side of the Channel, his adherence to the Peace question is unmixed with private and personal objects. M. Bouvet is a Catholic, but a Catholic Dissenter, and is the author of several political works, which possess considerable merit.

A very different man is M. Emile Girardin, the editor and chief proprietor of *La Presse*, the most widely circulated of the Parisian journals—a kind of political Ishmael, whose hand is against every man. This gentleman is well known in England by the bold and fearless part he took in reference to the revolution of last year. From the first, he expressed a frank and independent opinion as to the course of events, and the tendency of the revolution, at a time when such expressions were dangerous. The violence of his attacks—and, possibly, some private antipathy—brought down upon him the vengeance of General Cavaignac, soon after his appointment as Chief of the Executive. He was imprisoned for several days, suffered great hardship and indignities, which failed, however, to subdue his spirit. On his release, he resumed the position of censor-general; and, by the ability and justice of his articles, gained a formidable accession of influence. But, alas! M. Girardin is one of those who are better able to attack and demolish than to re-construct. He is destitute of fixity of purpose and settled principle. His journal is regarded by the French in much the same light as the *Times* amongst ourselves; while, at the same time, it is similarly distinguished for the talent and vigour of its articles, and for the extent of its circulation. Some idea may be formed of its potent influence when it is known that 60,000 copies are every day issued. Making, however, every abatement, in consequence of the eccentricity of his character, the open adhesion of M. Girardin to the cause of the Peace Congress is probably the "greatest fact" in connexion with its session—at least the event which is most likely to promote the principles of Peace in France. And as M. Girardin has the merit of being amongst the pioneers of the question amongst his countrymen, let us hope that, thus far, his proverbial fickleness will not be manifested. He certainly occupies the most responsible position in France in respect to the question, and, from the singular grasp of his intellect and power of presenting truth, is well adapted to commence the much-desired revolution in the habits and tastes of the French nation. The personal appearance of M. Girardin is singularly striking. Intellect gleams from his piercing eye, and sits enthroned on his brow. His appearance conveys a vivid impression of intellectual *power*, but at the same time adds thereto an impression of restless egotism. He is not less an orator than a writer, although but little known in the former capacity. His reception was cordial and gratifying,—his speech electrical in effect. His influence over the minds and feelings of his countrymen seemed to be magical, and almost instantaneously communicated itself to the English members of the Congress. His action was a universal language, which none could fail to understand; and from the expression of intelligence that seemed to gleam from the countenances of that portion of his audience, an interpreter was scarcely needed. In the vehemence and energy of his manner, and the fluency of his language, he reminded me of Henry Brougham. Let us hope his future career will not suggest comparison in other respects. His speech was a whirlwind, in which the limbs took as expressive a part as the voice. The audience appeared to have an intelligent apprehension of the import ance of such an acquisition, and greeted him with the utmost enthusiasm. In setting himself in the teeth of the predilections and habits of his countrymen, M. Girardin deserves the highest credit, and so far gives the best evidence of his sincerity. Every friend of peace will readily forget the failings of a man of genius, who has almost alone thrown himself into the breach, and dared to battle single-handed with a nation's prejudices.

His speech conveyed a vivid idea of the absurdity of large military armaments. It was luminous with common sense. His enunciation of the sentiment that bad government was the great revolutionist, brought down thunders of applause. Not less effective was his reply to the exclamation of a member of the Conference—"You cannot be serious!" "Not serious!" said the energetic orator; "what can be more serious than that a man should be snatched from his family and profession, and forced to serve for six or seven years? Is not that a most serious matter? and is it not of a nature to provoke the greatest discontent?"

W. Ewart, Esq., M.P. for Dumfries, then addressed the meeting in the French language; but owing to the occasional pauses, his speech was not improved by the change of language.

He was followed by the Cobden of France, M. Frederick Bastiat, of Bordeaux, Representative of the People. This gentleman, as will be remembered, originated the free-trade movement in that country some years ago, and evinced great ability and energy in the advocacy of that question. The revolution of 1848, however, cut short the agitation for the time. His appearance is certainly not particularly striking, nor indicative of the leader of public opinion, or of great intellectual power; but perseverance and honesty are written on his swarthy brow. He addressed the meeting in a politico-economical point of view, showing the folly of large armies, and the impossibility of equally apportioning taxes collected to pay them.

The flagging interest of the audience received a decided impulse by the announcement of Mr. Cobden's intention to address them. The hon. gentleman read his address in French with considerable emphasis and great effect. What is unusual in such cases, it provoked frequent marks of approbation from his French hearers. He is evidently as much a favourite with our neighbours as with ourselves. With true modesty he abstained from occupying the time of the Congress beyond that allowed by its regulations, although the latitude of previous speakers and the wishes of his hearers would have warranted him, and almost required him to extend his remarks. Nevertheless in that brief space he managed, as usual, to go to the heart of

the subject, and to illuminate it with that "unadorned eloquence" of sound common reasoning for which he is celebrated. By general request, he repeated, although with some little embarrassment, his speech in English. "It is only just to say," remarks one of our Paris contemporaries, "that the delivery of Mr. Cobden throughout was extraordinarily effective, and it was beyond comparison the most *telling* of the meeting." His matter-of-fact arguments, and the business-like manner in which he handles most subjects, though more capable of appreciation by an English than a French audience, appeared to be thoroughly understood, and every sentence he uttered was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Vincent again spoke on this day, and with even greater effect than at the preceding sitting. The *Times* correspondent cannot help admitting that his speech was "certainly eloquent." M. Emile Girardin, who followed him, so much admired his speech that he abandoned the idea of reading a discourse he had prepared after so eloquent a speaker. Two of his points told with surprising effect. The first was in reference to the influence of the war principle upon the fair sex — an allusion which brought the audience to their legs, and provoked an explosion of cheers. The second was the sentiment that if people were right on this question, government would not be wrong.

The resolution in favour of general disarmament was then put to the meeting, and adopted unanimously, amidst loud applause.

It being now nearly five o'clock, the last hour, resolutions, on the ground that they were not calculated to provoke discussion, and in order that the proceedings of the Conference might be brought to a close on the following day, were put *seriatim* without discussion. Three hurrahs were given, and the audience separated, exhibiting as much enthusiasm and interest as when the proceedings commenced.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

Friday was the last day of the Congress. By the udicious arrangements of the committee the proceedings were brought to a close one day sooner than had originally been intended. The interest and enthusiasm of the audience, which was more numerous than on either of the preceding days, and filled every portion of the building, were sustained to the last, and it was a source of regret to many that the Congress should so soon be brought to a close. Towards the end of the proceedings, crowds gathered about the building unable to obtain admission, and in the adjacent street large numbers were congregated discussing the object of the meeting.

Extreme difficulty was found in reconciling the conflicting claims of the speakers and the auditors. There was, in fact, a redundance of orators. On the previous day there were no less than 24 names down on the list to speak on the disarmament question, and on this day the supply far exceeded the demand. It may be imagined that the position of the committee was one of no little difficulty.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied in speaking to the third resolution, which proposed a Congress of Nations. The earnestness and eloquence of the speakers and the enthusiasm of the audience seemed to increase as the time for separation approached. First came the Abbé Duguerry, habited in the priest's garb, and possessed of a noble and benevolent countenance. The rev. gentleman, who is *curé* of the Madeline, and one of the most respected and popular clergymen in Paris, addressed the meeting with much eloquence, and was frequently interrupted with the most rapturous applause. He treated the question chiefly in a religious point of view. M. Duguerry is all the more qualified to speak on such a subject, as he was, in his earlier days, an officer of cavalry. He was one of the most intimate and beloved friends of Chateaubriand, and it was in his arms that the illustrious author of *Atala* and the *Génie du Christianisme* breathed his last.

Two French gentlemen startled the meeting by advocating the necessity of war; one of them, M. Billecocq, Consul-General, endeavoured to demonstrate that war was inevitable; and the other, M. Feline, wished to make an exception in favour of what he termed "a defensive war," as distinguished from a war of aggression. Both, however, were prevented from proceeding. The first was replied to by M. Girardin, who observed, that only one speech had been made in favour of war, and that furnished the best argument in favour of peace. Then followed Mr. Hindley, M.P., who spoke in both languages, and was heartily applauded; and Mr. Miall, who came forward in obedience to a general call, and delivered a brief but pithy address, "the reasoning of which," says the *Times*, "was most logical and to the purpose."

Variety was given to the proceedings by the appearance of two coloured gentlemen among the speakers. The first of these was Mr. J. Brown, an escaped slave from the United States of America, who addressed the meeting in a speech well delivered, and which brought down great and general applause, except in those parts where, by a slight transgression of the rules, he alluded to the revolution of July and the glorious hopes it had engendered. The principal point of his address was the necessity of destroying the great element of war in the American States, namely, the slave-trade. He himself had worn the chains of slavery, he said, for twenty years, and had he spoken in the capital of Republicanism the words he uttered in Paris, he should have been strung up by the neck.

The Rev. Mr. Pennington also, with great pathos and effect, dwelt upon the same topic, and seemed almost overcome by his emotions. Both gentlemen were cordially congratulated by the Chairman and Vice-Presidents.

We have not space to refer more particularly to the other speakers of the day, but cannot avoid saying a word relative to some of the silent members. Neither Mr. Burritt, nor Mr. Sturge, nor Mr. Richard, made set speeches—probably because there were so many members of the Congress whose claims they may have thought superior, or perhaps that they had been almost exhausted by their incessant exertions in preparing for its session. On each day Mr. Burritt sat in a retired part of the platform, apparently absorbed in deep attention, and scarcely able to realize the fact, that the great idea upon which he had expended years of toil and anxiety was so near being realized. A most interesting paper prepared by him was, however, read in French, which was received with much applause. We will not attempt to describe it, as no doubt every one will peruse it for himself, and learn from it how far the great question has progressed since his philanthropic mind gave it birth.

The proceedings were brought to a close at a quarter-past six o'clock. The farewell address of the President was most eloquent and touching. It happened that it was the anniversary of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the coincidence of which the eloquent Chairman was only reminded a short time before he spoke, was made use of by him in a masterly manner. He reminded his auditory that in the same place where streams of blood once flowed, and the tocsin of destruction was heard from the tower now standing near them, and where unheard-of atrocities were committed in the name of religion, men were assembled on a mission of peace and love—men from distant countries, and members of various sects. The Catholic and the Protestant, the Quaker and the Presbyterian, grasped each others' hands in brotherly love, and the ministers of different forms of Christian worship led the way in that holy work. We never saw enthusiasm excited to such a pitch as at that moment. The acclamations died away only to be renewed again and again, and at length the Americans and English stood up and gave seven rounds of hurrahs.

After nine hearty cheers to various parties in response to the resolution of thanks, that made the building ring—Mr. Cobden performing the part of fugleman—the meeting slowly dispersed, and found outside a crowd of curious spectators who appeared to regard with strange interest the foreigners who had crossed the Channel and the Atlantic, to indoctrinate them with the principle of peace and good-will towards all men.

On the following day, most of the foreign visitors made the most of their time in visiting the lions of the French capital. It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the attractions out of doors, the members, with apparently scarcely any exceptions, punctually attended the sittings of the Congress.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who makes a puerile complaint that the Congress manifested a warlike spirit because they cheered sentiments condemnatory of Haynau, and other military butchers, cannot but admit that the Congress has not been useless:—"One good effect will, at all events, be produced by the visit of so many respectable Englishmen to Paris, namely, a still more kindly feeling between the inhabitants of both countries. Already such an effect is evident, and if the Peace Congress produce no other, it will still have done a great deal."

THE PARIS PRESS AND THE CONGRESS.

For the most part, the proceedings of the Congress have been treated, if not with ridicule, at least without seriousness, by the Parisian journals; and it is remarkable that this spirit is more observable in the Democratic than in the Conservative papers. But there were some important exceptions. All, however, cheerfully admit that good rather than harm must be the result of its proceedings. The *Presse* was of course entirely in its favour. Speaking of the delegates, the *Journal des Débats* says:—

> They have come from England, from Belgium, and from America; they have travelled hundreds and thousands of leagues, bearing in their hands a poor olive branch, which they will try to plant in our ungrateful and rebellious soil. Happy, thrice happy, those who have the gift of faith. Perchance, a day will come when humanity will ask itself how, in a century which pretends to enlightenment, in the midst of a social state which assumes the name of civilization, the differences between nations and men were settled by blood and by war. But we greatly fear that we have not yet beheld the dawn of that day. . . . . And yet, if the friends of peace be not destined to meet with success at first, we sincerely desire that they may at least meet with good will and respect.

The *Constitutionnel* has an article on the Congress, in which, whilst it regards the labours of its members as chimerical, says:—"We render justice to the praiseworthy motive which brings to Paris from England and America distinguished men, and we are far from wishing to turn into ridicule the elevated object at which they aim." The *Constitutionnel* then goes on to observe that there is nothing practical in what the Congress proposes, which enlightened statesmen do not already attempt. The *République* does not take a very favourable view of the mode by which the members of the Peace Society attempt to attain their object, but it says:—"We nevertheless warmly applaud this union of men of different nations for a noble and religious idea."

Galignani's Messenger is more hopeful of good results from the gathering:—

> The first circumstance that appeared to strike the spectators, was the facility with which such immense meetings are managed, even in a foreign capital, when conducted in the English fashion. From the beginning to end, not an incident occurred that could by possibility lead to any disturbance, even of the most trifling character—everything was characterised by good humour, and a desire to mutually accommodate. The second point which appeared worthy of remark, was the high tone of moral feeling, and the philanthropical spirit, which pervaded the whole proceedings; so that, if any sceptic felt inclined to call the members of the Peace Society enthusiasts, he was obliged to admit, that the enthusiasm displayed was of a most amiable character. The general impression has been decidedly in favour of principles so kindly and decorously set forth; and whatever effect the Peace Congress may ultimately produce, it is impossible to deny, that it is likely to be the means of drawing closer the bonds of cordiality and kindness between France, England, and the other countries represented at the meeting.

In Parisian society, the Congress excited much talk, and the impression the visit produced upon the Government is shown by the unusual facilities given to its members for seeing the "lions" of Paris, and the distinction paid to them by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was stated that, in an interview with one or two of the delegates, M. Passy, the Minister of Finance, said that the Congress was exciting much interest in intelligent circles, and that its object came upon them as a perfectly novel idea, worthy of being investigated.

SOIREE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS AT THE HOTEL OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The soirée given by Monsieur and Madame de Tocqueville, in honour of the Peace Congress, is now concluding, and is passing off with great brilliancy. As early as eight o'clock the members of the Congress and their ladies began to assemble, together with a large number of the *élite* of Paris, including many of the Foreign Ambassadors, and other distinguished members of the French Government. Monsieur and Madame de Tocqueville, surrounded by an elegant group of ladies and gentlemen, received their guests with the greatest courtesy and affability. The suite of apartments were brilliantly lighted, and the gardens, which were thrown open, were illuminated. Every provision was made for the comfort of the Delegation, and the rooms and gardens soon became crowded. Delight beamed in every countenance; all present were impressed with the grandeur of the scene. We were much struck at the appearance of the living stream that floated through the gardens and apartments. Here and there a staid friend glided along in the midst of beauty and fashion—while the diversity of dress from the neat Friend's cap to the more elegant adornment of the lady of fashion, imparted greater novelty to this magnificent gathering. A band of music was in attendance, and performed many fine pieces during the evening. M. de Tocqueville mingled freely with his guests, and was evidently gratified at the opportunity of displaying his hospitality. Personal introductions to him were very numerous. The leading orators of the Congress received marked attention. The Peace Delegation feels deeply the debt of gratitude it owes to the Ministry of the French Republic, and this gratitude will be generally felt in England also. In spite of the *Times*, its childish attempt at wit, and its wilful perversion of the objects of the Congress, its principles will grow. Paris has been wonderfully impressed, and this brilliant soiree may be taken as a proof that the sympathies of the French people are setting in in favour of universal peace. Let the peace friends in England renew their efforts—they are the apostles of a glorious principle. Let them *now* be encouraged, and march on to victory.

THE FETE AT VERSAILES AND AT ST. CLOUD.

On Monday morning the Peace Delegation proceed to Versailes and St. Cloud. They started from Paris at 9 o'clock, and, after visiting the palace, partook of a *déjeuner* in the Salle du Jeu-de-Paume, which was placed at the disposal of the Committee by M. Lacrosse, Minister of Public Works. The entertainment was given by the English members of the Congress to their American brethren. At half-past 12 between 600 and 700 persons sat down, and after the refreshments were over Mr. Cobden took the chair, the American gentlemen being seated on his right and left. In his opening speech he expressed his complete, his perfect satisfaction, with the whole proceedings of the Congress, and expressed his conviction that the delegates from England fairly represented that powerful class of active and philanthropic men, without whom no great measure has ever been carried in that country. He then gave utterance, in glowing terms, on behalf of the meeting, to the high admiration we ought to cherish for our American brethren, for their earnestness and zeal in coming so far on this pacific mission; after which

Mr. SAMUEL BOWLY moved, and the Rev. Dr. GODWIN, of Bradford, seconded the following resolution:—

> That this meeting of the English members of the Peace Congress at Paris rejoices in the opportunity now afforded of testifying to their American brethren present, their high admiration of the zeal, courage, and devotedness, which they have displayed in forsaking their homes, and travelling so great a distance for an object so purely disinterested and philanthropic; and earnestly hopes that their visit to Europe on this occasion will contribute much to the realization of that great idea, which their writers and speakers have so long laboured to disseminate, and of which their own happy country furnishes so impressive an example; namely, the association of the various civilized states under one common international jurisdiction, which shall for ever supersede the necessity of appealing to the sanguinary arbitrament of the sword.

Mr. Cobden then, in the name of the meeting, presented each of the American Delegates with a copy the New Testament in French, as a slight memento of their visit to Europe, with the followig inscription:—

> Presented to the American delegation, by their British colleagues, at a meeting convened at Versailles, the 27th of August, 1849, for the purpose of expressing their respect for the zeal manifested by their brethren in crossing the Atlantic to attend the great Peace Congress at Paris.
>
> (On behalf of the Meeting)
> RICHARD COBDEN, Chairman.

Several of the American brethren responded, after which the meeting broke up, and the company proceeded to view the magnificent water-works at Versailles and St. Cloud.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

First Day, August 22.

The first meeting of the Congress took place on Wednesday, in the Salle St. Cécile, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. The hall where the sitting was held is a large building, generally used for a concert-room, and is capable of containing a very numerous auditory. At one end was erected a raised estrade, on which were to take their places the chairman and principal members of the English and French committees. At the other end was a gallery, of considerable extent, with seats rising higher and higher as they receded, so as to enable the persons sitting behind to see just as well as those in front. The hall was handsomely decorated along the sides with faisceaux of tri-coloured flags, tastefully intertwined with those of Belgium, the United States, and England, whilst down the centre were suspended large gilt chandeliers. The gallery at the extreme end, where the public had seats, was also decorated with draperies of crimson cloth edged with gold. The whole of the large hall was completely filled at a little after twelve o'clock. A considerable number of the members of the Society of Friends were to be seen scattered about amongst the auditory, and some ladies of that persuasion were also present. As is usual at meetings where the fairer sex are admitted, a considerable number of elegantly-attired females were seated at the end of the hall, and in a long gallery which runs above along the left side of the building.

The proceedings commenced by the secretaries of the French, English, and American Peace Societies reading out the names of the members of the committees of the three bodies. According as any name was pronounced of any person of mark, loud applause arose amongst the persons in the hall below. Thus, M. Victor Hugo's name, that of Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Hindley, M.P., Mr. Sturge, M. Francisque Bouvet, Representative of the People, M. Horace Say, M. Michel Chevalier, &c., were received with the loudest acclamations. The reading of the names having been concluded,

M. Victor Hugo, Representative of the People, came forward and took the chair. The hon. gentleman was received with loud applause. On his left was M. Coquerel, Representative of the People, the Protestant clergyman, and on his right was M. Duguerry, Curé of the Madeleine, Vice-Presidents for France. The Vice-Presidents for England were Mr. Cobden and Mr. C. Hindley. Those for the United States and for Belgium were, Mr. Dury and M. Visschers. Vice-Presidents for Holland and Germany were also appointed. The Secretaries proposed were Mr. Dury, for the United States; Mr. Richard, for England; and MM. Joseph Garnier and Ziegler, for France. The announcement of these names was received with loud applause.

The bureau having been constituted,

M. Victor Hugo addressed the Assembly as follows:—Gentlemen: Many of you have come from the most distant points of the globe, your hearts full of holy and religious feelings. You count in your ranks men of letters, philosophers, ministers of the Christian religion, writers of eminence, and public men justly popular for their talents. You, gentlemen, have wished to adopt Paris as the centre of this meeting, whose sympathies, full of gravity and conviction, do not merely apply to one nation, but to the whole world. You come to add another principle of a still superior—of a more august—kind to those that now direct statesmen, rulers, and legislators. You turn over, as it were, the last page of the Gospel—that page which imposes peace on the children of the same God; and in this capital, which has as yet only decreed fraternity amongst citizens, you are about to proclaim the fraternity of men. Welcome, then, to us! Gentlemen, this religious idea, universal peace, all nations bound together in a common bond, the Gospel for their supreme law, mediation substituted for war—this religious idea, I ask you, is it practicable? Can it be realized? Many practical men, many public men grown old in the management of affairs, answer in the negative. But I answer with you, and I answer without hesitation, Yes [bravo, bravo], and I shall shortly prove it to you. I go still further. I do not merely say it is capable of being put into practice, but I add that it is inevitable, and its execution is only a question of time, and may be hastened or retarded. The law which rules the world cannot be different from the law of God. But the divine law is not one of war—it is peace [applause]. Men have commenced in conflict, as the creation did in chaos [bravo]. Whence do they proceed? From wars—that is evident. But whither do they go? To peace—that is equally evident. When you enunciate those sublime truths, it is quite simple that your assertion should be met by a negative; it is easy to understand that faith is encountered by incredulity; it is evident that in this period of trouble and of dissension the idea of universal peace must surprise and shock, almost like something impossible, and only ideal; it is quite clear that all will talk of Utopias; but for me, who am but an obscure labourer in this great work of the nineteenth century, I accept this resistance without being astonished or dismayed. Is it possible that you can turn aside your head and shut your eyes, as if in bewilderment, when in the midst of the darkness which as yet envelopes you [bravo], you suddenly open the door that lets in the light of the future? Gentlemen, if four centuries ago, at the period when war was made by one district against the other, between cities, and between provinces—if, I say, some one had dared to predict to Lorraine, to Picardy, to Normandy, to Brittany, to Auvergne, to Provence, to Dauphiny, to Burgundy,—"A day shall come when you will no longer make wars—a day shall come when you will no longer arm men one against the other—a day shall come when it will no longer be said that the Normans are attacking the Picardians, or that the people of Lorraine are repulsing the Burgundians. You will still have many disputes to settle, interests to contend for, difficulties to resolve; but do you know whom you will select instead of armed men, instead of cavalry and infantry, of cannon, of falconets, lances, pikes, swords? You will select, instead of all this destructive array, a small box of wood, which you will term a ballot-box, and from which shall issue—what?—an assembly—an assembly in which you shall all live—an assembly which shall be, as it were, the soul of all—a supreme and popular council, which shall decide, judge, resolve everything—which shall make the sword fall from every hand, and excite the love of justice in every heart—which shall say to each, 'Here terminates your right, there commences your duty: lay down your arms!' [Great applause.] And in that day you will all have one common thought, common interests, a common destiny; you will embrace each other, and recognise each other as children of the same blood, and of the same race; that day you shall no longer be hostile tribes,—you will be a people; you will no longer be merely Burgundy, Normandy, Brittany, Provence,—you will be France! [bravo.] You will no longer make appeals to war—you will do so to civilization" (great applause);—if, at the period I speak of, some one had uttered these words, all men of a serious and positive character, all prudent and cautious men, all the great politicians of the period, would have cried out, "What a dreamer! what a fantastic dream! How little this pretended prophet is acquainted with the human heart! What ridiculous folly! what absurdity!" Yet, gentlemen, time has gone on and on, and we find that this dream, this folly, this absurdity, has been realized! [bravo.] And I insist upon this, that the man who would have dared to utter so sublime a prophecy, would have been pronounced a madman for having dared to pry into the designs of the Deity [bravo.] Well, then, you at this moment say—and I say it with you—we who are assembled here, say to France, to England, to Prussia, to Austria, to Spain, to Italy, to Russia—we say to them, "A day will come when from your hands also the arms they have grasped shall fall. A day will come when war shall appear as impossible, and will be as impossible, between Paris and London, between St. Petersburgh and Berlin, between Vienna and Turin, as it is now between Rouen and Amiens, between Boston and Philadelphia [applause]. A day will come when you, France—you, Russia—you, Italy—you, England—you, Germany—all of you, nations of the continent, shall, without losing your distinctive qualities and your glorious individuality, be blended into a superior unity, and shall constitute an European fraternity, just as Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Lorraine, Alsace, have been blended into France. A day will come when the only battle-field shall be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and shells shall be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great Sovereign Senate, which shall be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France [applause]. A day will come when a cannon shall be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now [laughter and applause], and people shall be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when those two immense groups, the United States of America and the united states of Europe shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their commerce, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the deserts, meliorating creation under the eye of the Creator, and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of men and the power of God" [applause]. Nor is it necessary that 400 years shall pass away for that day to come. We live in a rapid period, in the most impetuous current of events and ideas which has ever borne away humanity; and at the period in which we live, a year suffices to do the work of a century. But, French, English, Germans, Russians, Sclaves, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do in order to hasten that great day? To love each other! [applause.] To love each other is, in this immense labour of pacification, the best manner of aiding God! God desires that this sublime object should be accomplished. And to arrive at it you are yourselves witnesses of what the Deity does on all sides. See what discoveries are every day issuing from human genius—discoveries which shall tend to the same object—Peace! What immense progress! What simplification! How Nature is allowing herself to be more and more subjugated by man! How she every day becomes still more the handmaid of intellect, and the auxiliary of civilization! How the causes of war vanish with the causes of suffering! How people, far separated from each other so lately, now almost touch! How distances become less and less; and this rapid approach, what is it but the commencement of fraternity? [applause.] Thanks to railroads, Europe will soon be not of more extent than France was in the middle ages. Thanks to steam-ships, we traverse the mighty ocean more easily than the Mediterranean was formerly crossed. Before long, men shall traverse the earth, as the gods of Homer did the sky, in three paces! But yet a little time, and the electric wire of concord shall encircle the globe and embrace the world [great applause]. And here, gentlemen, when I contemplate this vast amount of efforts and of events, all of them marked by the finger of God—when I regard this sublime object, the well-being of mankind—peace,—when I reflect on all that Providence has done in favour of it, and human policy against it, a sad and bitter thought comes to my mind. It results, from a comparison of statistical accounts, that the nations of Europe expend each year for the maintenance of armies a sum amounting to 2,000 millions of francs, and which, by adding the expense of maintaining establishments of war, amounts to 3,000 millions. Add to this the lost produce of the days of work for more than 2,000,000 of men—men the healthiest, the most vigorous, the youngest, the chosen of our population—a produce which you will not estimate at less than 1,000 millions, and you will be convinced that the standing armies of Europe cost annually more than 4,000 millions. Gentlemen, peace has now lasted thirty-two years, and yet in thirty-two years the enormous sum of 128,000 millions has been expended during that period on account of war! [applause.] Suppose that the people of Europe, in place of mistrusting each other, entertaining jealousy of each other, hating each other, had become fast friends—suppose they said, that before they were French, or English, or German, they were men, and that if nations form countries, human kind forms a family; and that enormous sum of 128,000 millions, so madly and so vainly spent in consequence of such mistrust, let it be spent in acts of mutual confidence—these 128,000 millions that have been lavished on hatred, let them be bestowed on love—let them be given to peace, instead of war [applause]—give them to labour, to intelligence, to industry, to commerce, to navigation, to agriculture, to science, to art; and then draw your conclusions. If for the last thirty-two years this enormous sum had been expended in this manner, America in the meantime aiding Europe, know you what would have happened? The face of the world would have been changed. Isthmuses would be cut through. Railroads would cover the two continents; the merchant-navy of the globe would have increased a hundred-fold. There would be nowhere barren plains, nor moors, nor marshes. Cities would not be found where there are only deserts. Ports would be sunk where there are now only rocks. Asia would be rescued to civilization; Africa would be rescued to man; abundance would gush forth on every side, from every vein of the earth, at the touch of man, like the living stream from the rock beneath the rod of Moses. Misery would be no longer found; and with misery what do you think would disappear? Revolutions [great applause]. Yes, the face of the world would be changed! In place of mutually destroying each other, men would pacifically extend themselves over the earth. In place of conspiring for revolution, men would combine to establish colonies! In place of introducing barbarism into civilization, civilization would replace barbarism [great applause]. You see, gentlemen, in what a state of blindness war has placed nations and rulers. If the 128,000 millions given for the last thirty-two years by Europe to the war which was not waged had been given to the peace which existed, we positively declare that nothing of what is now passing in Europe would have occurred. The continent in place of being a battle-field would have become an universal workshop, and in place of this sad and terrible spectacle of Piedmont prostrated, of the Eternal City given up to the miserable oscillations of human policy, of Venice and noble Hungary struggling heroically, France uneasy, poor, and sombre, misery, mourning, civil war, gloom in the future—in place, I say, of so bad a spectacle, we should have before our eyes hope, joy, benevolence, the efforts of all towards the common good, and we should behold the mysterious ray of universal concord issue forth from civilization [great applause]. And this fact is worthy of meditation—that revolutions have been owing to those very precautions against war. All has been done—all this expenditure has been incurred, against an imaginary danger. Misery, which was the only real danger, has by these very means been augmented. We have been fortifying ourselves against a chimerical peril; our eyes have been turned to all sides except to the one where the black spot was visible. We have been looking out for wars when there were none, and we have not seen the revolutions that were coming on. Yet, gentlemen, let us not despair. Let us, on the contrary, hope more enthusiastically than ever. Let us not allow ourselves to be daunted by momentary commotions—convulsions which, peradventure, are necessary for so mighty a production. Let us not be unjust to the time in which we live—let us not look upon it otherwise than as it is. It is a prodigious and admirable epoch after all; and the 19th century will be, I do not hesitate to say, the greatest in the page of history. As I stated a few minutes since, all kinds of progress become revealed and manifested almost simultaneously, the one producing the other—the cessation of international animosities, the effacing of frontiers on the maps, and of prejudices from the heart—the tendency towards unity, the softening of the manners, the advancement of education, the diminution of penalties, the domination of the most literary languages—all is at work at the same time—political economy, science, industry, philosophy, legislation; and tend to the same object—the creation of happiness and of good-will, that is to say—and for my own part, it is the object to which

I shall always direct myself—the extinction of misery at home, and the extinction of war abroad [great applause]. Yes, the period of revolutions is drawing to a close—that of amelioration commences. The education of people is no longer of the violent kind; it is now assuming the peaceful kind. The time has come when Providence is about to substitute for the disorderly action of the agitator the religious and quiet energy of the pacificator. Henceforth the object of all great and true policy shall be this—to cause all nationalties to be recognised, to restore the historic unity of people, and enlist this unity in the cause of the civilization of peace—to enlarge the sphere of civilization, to set a good example to people who are still in a state of barbarism—to substitute the system of arbitration for that of battles—and, in a word—and all is comprised in this—to make justice pronounce the last word that the old world used to pronounce by force. Gentlemen, this is not the first day that mankind are on this providential course. In our ancient Europe, England made the first step, and by her example before us now for ages, she declared to the people "You are free!" France took the second step, and announced to the people "You are sovereigns!" Let us now make the third step, and all simultaneously, France, England, Germany, Italy, Europe, America—let us proclaim to all nations "You are brothers!" [The hon. speaker resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Just as the cheers had subsided, cheers and hurrahs, given in the English fashion, greeted the hon. chairman. M. Victor Hugo again arose, and saluted the meeting.]

The Secretary (Mr. Richard) then read the following rules:—

1. The committee shall be composed of the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the Congress, with power to add to their number.
2. The secretaries to propose the business for each day, to receive communications relative to the business of the Congress, to keep full minutes of its proceedings in French and English, and to have the care of all documents properly belonging to it.
3. Every proposition which either one or more members of the Congress wish to bring before it must, in the first instance, be submitted in writing to the committee, who are empowered to decide upon its relevancy, and to fix the time when it may be brought on.
4. The members of the Congress who wish to speak on any proposition before the chair must send up their names to the president to be inscribed on his list, and will be heard in the order in which they stand on such list.
5. No speaker will be allowed more than fifteen minutes, except by special leave of the Congress; when that period is passed, the president will intimate the same to the speaker.
6. No speaker will be allowed to speak more than once on any proposition, unless in the way of explanation. The opener of the discussion will, however, have the right of reply.
7. The object of the Congress being one of general and permanent interest, no speaker can be allowed to make any direct allusion to the political events of the day, or to discuss any questions of local interest. In case of any infraction of this rule the speaker will be called to order, and should he persist, the president will withdraw from him the right to speak.
8. At the close of each session the committee will meet for consultation on all matters that may require their attention.
9. The resolutions proposed for the adoption of the Congress shall be decided by a majority of votes.
10. The resolutions adopted shall be signed by the president and secretaries of the Congress.
11. The several resolutions adopted shall form the basis of an address or addresses that may be agreed to by the Congress; such address or addresses to be signed, on behalf of the Congress, by the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries.

Note. The members of the Congress are respectfully and urgently requested to be in their places at the commencement of the proceedings of each session, and in case any question on a point of order should arise during the proceedings, to keep perfect silence, leaving it to the president and committee to take the necessary steps for disposing of the same.

These rules were passed unanimously.

The Archbishop of Paris had been solicited to preside, but excused himself by the following letter, which was read to the meeting:—

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

"Gentlemen,—I have been profoundly touched by the visit which Messrs. Rochfoucald de Liancourt, Victor Hugo, Cocquerel, and Elihu Burritt, were pleased to pay me, and by the letter which you have just written to me, to offer me the Presidency of the Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace.

"This, gentlemen, is a honour the full value of which I feel, and for which I should never be able adequately to express my gratitude.

"I think with you, gentlemen, that war is a remnant of ancient barbarism, that it is accordant with the spirit of Christianity to desire the disappearance of this formidable scourge from the face of the earth, and to make strenuous efforts to attain this generous and noble end. Perhaps, alas! the time has not come when it will be completely possible for the nations to enter upon this path. Perhaps war will continue for many years longer to be a cruel necessity. But it is proper, it is praiseworthy, it is excellent to labour to make the people understand that they, as well as individuals, ought to terminate their differences by pacific means, and that humanity will have made immense progress on the day when an end shall have been put to these fratricidal contests.

"I beg you, therefore, gentlemen, to inscribe my name amongst the friends of the Congress of Peace, but it is to me a source of deep regret that I cannot, on account of my health, accept the honour of presiding over you.

"If my physician, who urges me to go on a journey to avoid a dangerous state of health, would, nevertheless, consent to let me put it off for some days, and if my neuralgic pains are not too violent, it will afford me real pleasure to be present at one of your sessions.

"Receive, gentlemen, together with the expression of these sentiments, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"✕ MAINE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE,
"Paris, Aug. 17. "Archbishop of Paris."

Letters were also read from M. Auguste Thierry and M. Tissot, members of the French Academy, declaring their adhesion to the objects of the meeting.

A gentleman in the body of the meeting expressed a wish to have the letter of the Archbishop of Paris read in English, as it had been given to the meeting in the original French.

Mr. COBDEN, M.P., then rose, and was received with immense cheering. He declared that the request just made appeared to him a reasonable one, and that he would himself read the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury—[tremendous laughter, which lasted some time]. He meant the Archbishop of Paris [renewed laughter]. (The hon. gentleman then read the letter, of which the translation is given above). I have now (continued the hon. gentleman) to propose to the meeting that the Archbishop of Paris be nominated an honorary vice-president of the society [loud cheers].

This proposition was carried by acclamation.

M. VISSCHERS, President of the Brussels Peace Society and of the last Congress of Brussels, then addressed the meeting. As President of the Peace Congress of last year at Brussels, I have (said he) to make a report of the various measures taken in accordance with the desire of that assembly. Already has the concurrence of all civilized nations been given to the abolition of the slave-trade, and to various ameliorations of the lot of humanity, but other evils still remain without a remedy, and in this view they have tendered us the hand of friendship and aid in drawing still more close the bonds which should unite all the creatures of one universal and all-merciful God. The Brussels Congress in 1848 was the first ground taken by the apostles of peace of every country on the continent of Europe, and from it emanated four resolutions—the condemnation of war, the establishment of international arbitration, the adoption of an international code of law, and finally, general disarmament. Conformably with the views of Congress the president and vice-presidents of this solemn union went to London, and presented to the Prime Minister an address embodying the resolutions. The reception of Lord John Russell testified the sympathy of the Cabinet of England for the peace of the world. Not long after the great question was introduced into the British Parliament, a man of a mind not to be subdued by difficulties, but whose energy and talent only shone out the more brightly by opposition, and who had but recently come out victorious from a struggle in which the most powerful interests of England were arrayed against him—Richard Cobden—and whom we feel proud of having as one of our vice-presidents, became the champion of international arbitration. Previously to this, in the United States, M. Legaré, who was associated with us at Brussels, had proclaimed in Congress that the idea of universal peace sheltered under the ægis of the laws was the "beau ideal" of society, and that the present disposition of men's minds presaged its advent. Several of the states and some other members of Congress have supported the same views. The Constituent Assembly of France has also heard, from the lips of our colleague, M. Francisque Bouvet, an eloquent and sympathetic appeal for the formation of an universal congress for the purposes of universal peace. What are the ends of the friends of universal peace? They are equality of right between nations, respect of their laws, and the triumph of justice. And what are the means they propose? The creation of international institutions, the development of public right, and the amelioration of the intercourse between nations. I have been present, gentlemen, at large meetings in London, Birmingham, and Manchester, and everywhere the public feeling is with the apostles of universal peace. Societies have been formed, and petitions containing 200,000 signatures have been presented to the British Parliament; and, more than all this, the motion of Mr. Cobden obtained a support in the House of Commons of seventy-nine votes, while the Corn-law Abolition Bill, at its first introduction, numbered only fourteen suffrages. In the United States an immense movement in our favour is on foot, the chiefs of which it will not be necessary to particularize when I name as their leader Elihu Burritt. I need not trace the history of peace societies, which having had birth in the United States, have been fostered in England, and are now gaining strength and maturity in many countries of Europe. The ocean has been no barrier to the energies of our friends, and not only England, but the United States, have sent forth to us our brethren to aid in one common labour of universal benevolence. France has welcomed us to its capital, and the whole universe looks on with approval. Our principles, but lately deemed Utopian, are now felt to be of pressing necessity, and our exertions must be increased to meet it. M. Visschers then stated to the Congress that the Académie Royale de la Belgique, which had been requested to report on the various essays offered for the prizes proposed at the Congress of last year at Brussels, by the Anglo-American societies, had adjudged as follows:—To the author of the essay, No. 21, having the motto, "C'est de la manière dont on s'y prend pour faire une chose, que dérive le succès de l'enterprise que l'on a faite," and who proved to be, on opening the sealed note, M. Bara, avocat, at Mons, Belgium, the prize of 1,000f. To the essay, No. 2, having for motto, "Aimez vous les uns les autres," the second prize; and to the author of the essay having for motto, "L'ideal n'est que la vérité à la distance," the third prize. The second prize is awarded to M. Alexandre Henri Clochereux, student of law at Liege. The third prize is awarded to M. Edouard Morhange, Attaché to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels. He concluded as follows: "I conclude, gentlemen, by stating that we do not seek to add a new page to the Republic of Plato or the Utopia of Moore; but we hope, for the honour and welfare of humanity, yet to see a pastor such as Fenelon, and friends of the human race such as Franklin and William Ladd, who, carrying out our views, may meet with a jurist, such as Bacon or Montesquieu, to reduce them to a code of international law." [M. Visschers resumed his seat amidst much applause.]

The PRESIDENT then delivered the prizes to the successful candidates for the essays, and announced that the Christian Moral Society of France now offered a prize of a gold medal of 500f. to the author of the most complete collection of peace sentiments—extracts not only from religious books of all sects, but also of books of profane antiquity, and of the works of the most celebrated modern writers of all nations. The essays may be written in all languages, and must be deposited, before the 1st of April, 1850, in the hands of Mr. Renzi, administrator of the Society of Christian Morals, Rue St. Guillaume.

M. BONNETIER advocated the reference to arbitration by nations in lieu of an appeal to arms.

The Secretary then read in the French language an essay on International Arbitration, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Godwin, of Bradford. War, it was said, had been attended with evils of fearful magnitude—other calamities were insignificant compared with that produced by war; and the grand object to be desired was, to find a means which might be resorted to whenever differences should arise between nations of a nature to endanger their friendly intercourse. The principle proposed, of arbitration, is recognised in modern jurisprudence, and recommended in the Scriptures. Nations have not been found wanting to adopt this principle. War is of all modes the worst that can be used in the settlement of disputes. How can a question of right be decided by the employment of brute force? The only question that war can solve is, which is the strongest. With regard to difficulties which might arise to the selection of arbitrators, nothing could be more easily got over, for the real interest of such a course would point out those most proper to be selected. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give this paper entire.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET next rose, and was received with loud applause. He commenced by expressing the satisfaction he felt at seeing so large an assembly before him; it was a practical refutation of the assertion that France and England were natural enemies [loud applause]. He maintained that they ought rather to be considered natural friends [cheers]. Why should they be otherwise? Why should any one have his next door neighbour his enemy? No one would do so unless he was a fool [laughter]. For his part he rejoiced to see his smooth-faced freinds and his bearded friends mixing amicably together [laughter]; the more they so mixed together, the better decidedly would the views of the Peace Society be carried out. But it was asked, what were the advocates of peace to do? Were they to take away arms from others and keep them for themselves? No; they were against the use of arms in any case. He and his friends were altogether against war in any shape; with fists as much as with firearms, swords, or other murderous weapons. What then did the society propose to do? It proposed to have all disputes settled by arbitration. They did not, in making that proposition, intend asking the billigerent parties to submit their disputes to persons of unfriendly character—to persons naturally opposed to them. No; but to well-instructed arbitrators—to persons whose knowledge of the subjects under dispute would only be surpassed by their desire to settle matters amicably [hear, hear]. But look at wars in general: did they always terminate according to the justice of the cause involved? Did not the skill of the captains and the strength of the troops, and even the force and speed of the forces, do more in deciding warlike affairs than the justice of the cause for which the contest was entered on? How often did it not come to pass that the conquerors were in the wrong! How often had not England been beaten when she was in the right, and have the best when she was certainly wrong! It was, consequently, logical to suppose that arbitration would be a fairer mode of deciding differences than any recourse to arms. But let it not be supposed that arbitration was a novel mode of deciding matters in dispute. All nations had made use of it in their time, and even the most barbarous thought of war only when amicable means had failed. What were the decisions of courts of law but methods of arbitration? He maintained that by such a plan as arbitration men's interests, their treasures, and their blood, could most surely be saved. He believed that if men of information in Belgium, France, the United States, and England, joined together firmly to carry out the principles of the Peace Society, the result would not long be doubtful. The rev. gentleman dwelt on this point for some time, and went on to say that England had shown the greatest readiness to participate in this great work, and we entertain the most fervent hopes that other nations will join with equal readiness in the pleasing task. He rejoiced to see the numerous assemblage of Frenchmen now present, and he much regretted his inability to address them in their native language. The ornaments of the Salle also gave him great pleasure, for he there saw the flags of England and France together, not arranged in hostile array against each other, but entwined together in tokens of peace, and as ornaments to a room in which the inhabitants of the respective countries were assembled to devise and propagate the means of promoting universal peace amongst them. The time would come when nations would only be regarded as great in proportion to their advancement in the arts of peace and civilization [loud applause].

The sitting was then suspended for about ten minutes to allow the air in the hall to be changed.

M. DE GUERALT next addressed the meeting. He alluded at some length to the miseries which had followed the appeals to war among nations for the settlement of their differences; and then proceeded to point out the advantages which would result from the adoption of the principles put forth by the pre-

sent Congress. War, he said, was now being carried on, but it was no longer for the purposes of conquest—it was for the restoration of nationality. No government could now have an idea of encroaching on the rights and liberties of the people. But here a question, he said, arose: out of the five great powers of Europe there were three who professed the doctrine that the people belonged to the governments—a doctrine contrary to that which was now professed by France. There were thus, he said, two principles placed in presence, and it was necessary that one must overpower the other. The hon. gentleman then made the following proposition:—

That the Congress of Peace would lay down as a principle the neutrality of people, and proposed that governments should maintain it by force, for it is impossible to remain in a state of vain neutrality and sterile counsels.

M. Preux observed that, if he was apprehensive that the proceedings of the society were not sufficiently practical, on that account he had proposed a series of resolutions to amend that defect. The hon. gentleman then read the resolutions, declaring that a universal Peace Congress should be formed, to meet every year, the central committee for the ensuing year being appointed at the end of the sittings. That every country should be included in the Congress, and that the members should bind themselves to forward the objects of the Peace Society as much as they possibly could; that an universal language should be decided on, as an important means of forwarding the principles of peace, and that a subscription of 5c. per week should be paid to defray expenses.

The Chairman said that the propositions should be taken into consideration by the committee, who would decide if they were of a nature to be discussed. Notice should be given to the hon. gentleman of the decision come to.

The Rev. Mr. Mahan, of the State of Ohio, next ascended the tribune. He said, that as the adoption of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international differences was agreed on, the next point to be considered was, who was the party to be chosen as arbitrator to effect the object? He had deeply considered the subject, and he was decidedly of opinion that it should be the executive department of a government which should be selected to settle the differences between nations. The executive department was, therefore, in his opinion, the best suited to act as arbitrators. No other department could be selected so calculated to effect the desired object; and so firm was his opinion on this subject, that he hoped the Congress would adopt a resolution recommending the executive departments of governments as arbitrators for the settlement of international differences, which should be submitted to a Congress of the executive governments for that purpose.

M. Jean Joudnet entered into a long and rambling speech, but which did not meet with the ideas of the majority of the meeting, as he departed from the objects of the assembly, and entered too much into political dissertations. He was eventually called to order by the President.

Mr. Henry Vincent, who was received with much applause, said he wished to call the attention of the Congress to the necessity of avoiding at present all discussion on matters of detail. Such matters could be better entered on in a smaller meeting. He desired, however, to answer the doubt which had been expressed of arbitration not being a practical matter. He would ask if it was not arbitration which eventually decided all questions in dispute? Battles might be fought and enemies conquered, but in the end the articles of peace were of necessity settled by the diplomatic means. What he desired to see was, arbitration before rather than after hostilities. The hon. gentleman then went on to declare that there was no question which was gaining ground so rapidly on the public mind as that of the necessity and advantages of peace. How could it be otherwise when such men as Richard Cobden [loud cheers] and several eminent members of the Legislative Assembly were engaged in advocating such principles? He then spoke strongly against the evils of war, and recommended the Congress to refuse to discuss all resolutions that could in any way offend the public feeling of the people of Paris. He concluded:—

That steam power that wafted us in one day from London to Paris is our friend [cheers]—it breaks down the barriers of distance and time—it runs nation into nation, annihilating and scattering national hatreds around it [loud cheering]. Be cheerful, then: all modern influences are with us; and this Congress will aid in blending the moral power of France and England together until these great nations are united in the holy resolve to give, by the force of their example and teaching, civilization and peace to the world [loud cheering]. We shall surmount all difficulties and conquer all prejudices, and enter even the true Utopia, by basing all our aspirations upon the laws of God, and upon the progressive characteristics of our noble race. (Mr. Vincent resumed his seat amid loud and repeated cheering.)

M. Guyard then read a speech in favour of the resolution.

The Chairman: Mr. Cobden wishes to make a simple observation [great marks of curiosity].

Mr. Cobden, M.P., then came forward, and was received with immense cheering. He said (in French) that he wished to make a single remark on the objection of Mr. Mahan, the American gentleman, who had addressed the assembly. He should, however, reply in English, as he was most anxious that the Americans present should hear what he had to remark. The honourable gentleman then went on to say, in English, that with respect to the objection made by Mr. Mahan to arbitration, on account of the difficulty of the details, and his proposal that a great arbitration Society, as it were, should be formed beforehand, to decide whatever questions of dispute might arise. Mr. Mahan did not object to arbitration itself; he fully admitted that it was preferable to war; no objection to arbitration in the abstract was therefore made by the reverend gentleman. Now, he (Mr. Cobden) was of opinion that it would be better not to have an Arbitration Congress or Society appointed beforehand. It would be better, he thought, that the occasion should be waited for, so that arbitrators should be selected to suit each particular case—that if a dispute arose on a point of military etiquette, a general or admiral might be selected, and if on a commercial matter a merchant. For his part, he saw no difficulty whatever in arbitration, and he was anxious to give this short reply to his American friend, that when the report of the proceedings was published, it might not be thought that any want of courtesy or respect had been offered to the objection which had been brought forward [hear, hear].

Some disappointment seemed to prevail amongst the French at the unimpassioned delivery of Mr. Cobden.

The first resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously.—The sitting then terminated.

Second Day, August 23.

The Salle St. Cécile again presented a very animated appearance to-day; the galleries were well filled with elegantly-dressed women, and the body of the hall was closely crowded.

The Chairman rose and said that the society had received a communication from six towns—Berlin, Breslau, Dantzic, Calvet, Jeansburg, and Cassel—through M. Borenstadt, the Secretary of the German Peace Society, giving in their full and heartfelt adhesion to the objects which the Congress had in view. He considered that after such manifestations from these northern towns, the society could not do less than pass a vote of thanks by acclamation [applause].

The vote was then passed amidst loud cheers.

M. Coquerel gave notice that all the public places would be open to the members of the Congress by order of the Minister of Public Works. A vote of thanks by acclamation was voted to the Minister, which appeared much to interest the French visitors present.

The President announced that the discussion on the second article of the programme, "general disarmament," would then be taken, when

M. Coquerel, Representative of the People, came forward, and was received with loud applause. One subject, he said, had much struck him, in considering the circumstances connected with the present meeting. Here were 700 or 800 Englishmen and Americans, who had left their own countries to bear testimony to their faith in the blessings of peace. A Congress, representing the principal states of Europe, had come together to concoct the best measures to carry out their principles; and where had they thought fit to fix their place of meeting? In Paris, the centre of the most military nation in the world, where the noblest triumphal arch in existence was to be seen, and which had been erected in commemoration of the brilliant career of the greatest French captain of modern days; where a gallery had been formed with the significant title of the *Musée des Batailles*—it was in such a city that the friends of peace had come to proclaim their principles [hear, hear]. He maintained that such an act was exemplificative of great courage; it showed that they had faith in the final success of their ideas, that they believed them to be based on truth—since truth was the thought, the emanation of God himself, and as such was certain to triumph [loud cheers]. The object of the society was to induce all nations to adopt the principles of peace, and to settle their disputes by means of arbitration; and in order to carry out that idea, the second resolution proposed as a necessary measure that a general disarming should be agreed to. It should be borne in mind that this course was to apply not only to Europe, but to the whole world. France was essentially an inventive nation, and amongst others she had invented that of permanent armies. It was in 1139, at the general states of Orleans, under Charles VII.—he ought, perhaps, to apologize for mentioning Charles VII. [laughter]—it was at that period, he said, that this step was decided on. And yet, paradoxical as might appear the assertion, this was the first step, though a very remote one, towards universal peace. Before that period every man was a soldier, as the feudal system was then in all its vigour, and each chief was obliged to be at all times prepared to furnish his contingent of men. The act of establishing a permanent army lessened the number of soldiers previously existing, since in place of all being soldiers only a certain number was kept. Now the object was to go still further—it was to disarm the army itself [hear, hear]. What was it that constituted a soldier? Did a gun and a knapsack make a foot-soldier, or a horse and helmet a horse one? No; there was something more than that required—there was the discipline and instruction, without which he could do but little. If the objects of the society were carried out, all that preparation would be rendered unnecessary. It was said that these objects were impossible to be carried out. But why should that be affirmed, or, if affirmed, believed, when it was notorious that when Christianity had commenced its career, it had also been declared that its success was impossible; it had been the same with the system of feudality, which, in its day, was looked on as impossible to be altered. The system of slavery had also been held by the greatest philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, as absolutely indispensable, and its abolition as impossible. Yet had not all these impossibilities successively yielded to the strenuous efforts of enlightened and determined minds? It would be the same in the course of time with the disarming of armed forces, and he could not but imagine that a very considerable progress had been made, when at such a meeting as the present the chairman was supported on the one side by a clergyman, and on the other by a venerable curé of the Roman Catholic Church [renewed cheers]. He thought that France ought to give the example of the general disarming: such a step would add the brightest laurel to her wreath of glory [cheers]. Practical minds had already effected, as it were, the apotheosis of peace. The state of things of which that was the type must surely in the end become the moral situation of the world. God had established Christianity as the religion of peace and good-will towards men. War was contrary to the state of things so ordained; and were the hopes which the Congress entertained in this respect not to be realized, man would not be man, and God not God [cheers]. [When the rev. gentleman proceeded to his place, the Abbé Duguerry stretched out his hand, which M. Coquerel shook heartily. This incident was greeted with loud applause].

M. Suringar, of Holland, then advocated the necessity and practicability of disarmament, adverted to the expediency of arbitration in substitution of appeal to military force, and observed that this, like all other great reforms, would require time.

M. F. Bouvet, Representative of the People, said that he was to have spoken first in the Congress, but he had not done so because it had not seemed to him becoming for French lips to be the first to pronounce words of peace, when intelligence had just reached Paris of the fall of the heroic Hungarian nation [applause]. He wished for peace, but peace with justice and liberty. He was not of the opinion of M. Coquerel; no, France ought not to give an example of disarming; all nations ought to disarm at the same time, and that immediately. To obtain that, an international jurisdiction should be established, and a convention be entered into between the states. That was the object which should be laboured for. It would perhaps have been already attained, if France, since February, had played its real part in Europe, if it had supported nationalities, if it had not bent the head to the armed Sicambre of the North [laughter]. But they had no more faith; scepticism and the spirit of intrigue reigned among their statesmen [noise]. The prophecy of Napoleon was about to be accomplished; soon would be commenced the struggle between civilization and barbarism. On that account, the friends of peace should redouble their efforts, and everywhere seek auxiliaries and support to resist the storm. They should promote the meeting of general Christian councils, elected by universal suffrage, and they would prove to be the tomb of war and revolutions. If formerly the Popes had not suppressed the liberty of discussion, and smothered the voice of the councils, they would not have had the wars of religion of the sixteenth century and the revolutions of the eighteenth. With new councils, they might obtain a general and permanent peace [applause].

Mr. Vincent supported the general disarmament, because he considered that the giving effect to moral force in opposition to physical was the great object of this society; but we had to encounter the most deep-rooted prejudices. In the spread of Christianity and its morality, of intelligence and education, was to be found the advent of universal peace. By keeping on foot armies, we not only charge heavily our finances, but we indoctrinate our people with the love of military display and aggression, and in this we also enlist the feelings and imaginations of the fairest and loveliest of the human race, until a nation becomes impregnated with the insanity of military glory [prolonged applause]. Are we Utopian in proposing disarmament? No! We are in accordance with that religion which says, "Love one another." We are only proposing to substitute mind for matter—reason for force—and to attain that time when an ounce of intellect shall be better than a pound of shot. We should reduce our armies for the sake of our finances, to bring back into practical industry the hosts of men who are now uselessly engaged in military life, to disseminate the great principles of Christianity, and to bring happiness to the human race. Let France and England, for the sake of liberty, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of commerce, for every interest dear to humanity, associate in the great work we now endeavour to promote; let them agree in disarmament, and a step will be taken in that direction which shall embrace the welfare of the whole human race. Let us not suppose that this lies with the governments—it is with the people [hear, hear]. When governments are wrong it is when the people are not right [loud cheers]. Let us not be stayed by statements of Utopian absurdity or impossibility. With us, aided by the book, the pen, the tongue, and moral reason, our only weapons, all is possible. [The speaker was greeted with unanimous and prolonged applause on his leaving the tribune. Amongst the French members, his impassioned eloquence appeared to create a great sensation.]

M. Jules Avigdor, Banker, of Nice, read an address in which he supported the resolution.

The sitting was then suspended for ten minutes to allow the air of the hall to be renewed.

M. Emile de Girardin, at the resumption of the sitting, came forward, and was most warmly received:—

"Soldiers of peace!" said the hon. gentleman, "be not astonished that I so address you, for there must be soldiers of peace as well as of war. As war is made to end in peace, why not have it at once without having recourse to arms? My object in addressing you was principally to draw your attention to the number of men in permanent armies. I am no more an advocate of

long speeches than I am of numerous armies, and when I see a man who belongs to the class of workmen producing so great an effect (apparently Mr. Vincent was alluded to), I give up delivering the speech which I had prepared, and I shall merely confine myself to placing before you some unconnected ideas. It is said that France ought not to commence the general disarmament. Why not? Because, it is said that other nations would remain armed, and in that case would have an advantage over her. But such an argument is nothing but a vicious circle, each party throwing the onus of commencement on the other. If that argument had prevailed, when the abolition of slavery was discussed, slavery would still exist. Wilberforce, when he advocated his favourite theme, never thought of calling for a General Congress to carry out his views. Let us so act that we may force France to disarm. How is that to be done? By causing the government to abolish the shameful system of military servitude at present existing [hear, hear]; whenever that can be done, war would of necessity cease. No one denies that armies are a great evil, and yet it is declared that it is impossible to put them down. Why should that be the case? Did not nations exist perfectly well in former times without them, or at least with exceedingly small forces? From 1600 to 1609, in the time of Henry the Fourth, the forces of France amounted to not altogether 7,000 men, and yet it was with such a force that the military glory of that monarch was achieved! In 1818, the force of France was 240,000 men, and at present, 33 years after the proclamation of peace, the army was not less than 560,000 men! Thus, the further we withdraw from war, the larger becomes the armed force of the country. Such a fact is an anachronism, leading to national bankruptcy, to the permanent misery of the people [cheers]. I maintain that we are entitled to say to the Government, 'You have no right to take the money of the poor, in order to keep up an army of 500,000 men; you are not justified in impoverishing the country, in order to keep up such a force.' It is assumed that France cannot lay down her armies, if Europe does not also do the same. If that argument is of any value, it ought to have held good in the effort made to effect commercial reform in England—if the argument of waiting, until an example should be given by some other power, was of value, Cobden would not have ever commenced his great reform, nor Robert Peel have attached imperishable glory to his name by acceding to the demands made [loud applause]. But in looking at the nations that have to disarm great forces, I must except England and the United States. They do not keep up great forces, and thus the sums which they receive for that purpose are necessarily less. The army of the United States is only 8,000 men—about the number of France under Henry IV.! [hear, hear.] The army ought to be an element of order, and when I attack its system, I request you to believe that I do not attack the French army *per se;* I attack merely the institution in the abstract. I maintain that large armies are not necessary for the interior or for the exterior. At home, you have railways which can bring armies, in a few hours, of 100,000 men, from the end of the country to Paris. As much as greater speed can be achieved, so much will a less number of forces be required. In some cases, 100,000 men would thus be equal to 1,000,000. Let it not be supposed that large armies can prevent revolutions! Two years ago there was an immense standing army in France, and yet that did not prevent the revolution from taking place. What will prevent a recurrence of such terrible events is, to have a good government—to treat the people who paid taxes as they deserve to be treated. But, looking at the subject in a foreign point of view, is France, I will ask, ambitious of conquest—anxious to conquer Europe? No, she has abdicated such ideas, and consequently of what use are 500,000 men?" He maintained that there would be no necessity for armies, since if one nation led the way, the others would follow. He maintained that when revolutions took place, it was the governments which brought them about — the governments which kept up such immense armies.

A Voice.—You cannot be serious!

M. E. DE GIRARDIN.—What! not serious! What can be more serious than that a man should be snatched from his family and profession, and forced to serve for six or seven years? Is not that a most serious matter, and is it not of a nature to provoke the greatest discontent? I maintain that such a system is of a most serious character, touching alike our credit, our commerce, and our well-being [hear, hear]. Why has France been obliged to establish excessive tariffs to support her trading interests? Because she spent in useless armies what would have enabled her to secure comfort for the whole nation. The expense of the army from 1831 to 1849 has amounted to not less than 6 milliards 850 millions. If that sum had been applied to the public works, commerce, and the promotion of the interests of the working classes, what a difference would not now be observable in France! [hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman, after some further remarks, concluded by expressing his perfect concurrence in the opinion expressed by the resolution under discussion [loud applause].

Mr. EWART, M.P., next addressed the meeting. He contended that France and England were not natural enemies, and that such an idea was absurd. It was not, he said, to France alone that the Peace Congress directed its views, it was to all the nations of Europe that they appealed. He concluded by alluding to a song of Berenger's appropriate to the question of universal peace, but as he had not a copy of the verse, he would quote one from the immortal Burns, which was to the same effect:—

> "Then let us pray that come it may,
> And come it will, for a' that,
> When man to man, the wide world o'er,
> Shall brothers be, an' a' that."

M. FREDERICK BASTIAT, Representative of the People, addressed the meeting in a politico-economical point of view, showing the folly of large armies and the impossibility of equally apportioning taxes collected to pay them.

Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, M.P., next came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted a considerable time. He expressed his intention to speak in French, first, because such a mark of respect was due to their hospitable friends in France; secondly, because he wished the meeting to be as much French as possible. He then delivered in French, with an excellent pronunciation, a speech of which the following is a translation:—

I join with all my heart in the wish expressed by one of the speakers that we could have one universal language. Nevertheless, I am a little afraid that there might be a dispute even amongst the friends of peace as to which of the thousand dialects of the world ought to prevail [loud applause], and that oceans of ink at least would be shed before it was decided. In the meantime, let every country enjoy in peace its own dictionary and grammar; and it is on this principle, recollecting that I am in the metropolis of France, that I prefer to throw myself upon the well known politeness of a French audience whilst I address to them a few words in broken French [loud applause], rather than be guilty of an act of foreign intervention even in the matter of language. So much has been said, and so well said, by the eloquent speakers who have preceded me, that I do not feel it necessary to add a word to the general argument; but should wish to draw your attention for a moment to the manner in which the governments of your country and mine have augmented their standing armaments in mutual rivalry and defiance of each other. I speak only of our navies and coast defences, for we do not pretend to enter into competition with you in respect to your army. Do not be alarmed, Mr. President, I am not going to infringe upon the wise regulations of the Congress, which forbid our alluding to the politics of the day [hear, hear]. Unfortunately, my subject extends back for many years, and implicates several ministries in both countries, although your present government must certainly be exempted from all responsibility in the matter. During the last 13 years you and we have been constantly increasing our navies, adding to our coast defences, enlarging our arsenals, building new basins for steam vessels, and constructing fresh harbours of refuge. No sooner is the keel of another line-of-battle ship laid down in your dockyards than forthwith fresh hammers begin to resound at Plymouth; a new forge has hardly begun to work at Cherbourg, when immediately the sparks are seen to fly from fresh anvils at Plymouth, and *vice versa* [loud applause]. The consequence has been that the cost of our navies has been increased 50 per cent. in a time of peace. My first objection to this is its supreme folly [hear, hear]—for, as both countries increase their naval strength in equal proportions, neither party has gained anything by the change, the only result being a pure waste to the amount of the augmentation. My next objection is the extreme hypocrisy of the system; for, at the very time that all this increase of armament has been going on, our respective governments have been exchanging assurances of mutual feelings of friendship and good will [loud laughter]. If these professions were made in sincerity and truth, where was the necessity for more ships of war and more coast defences? An individual does not cover himself with armour in the presence of his friends, unless, indeed, he happened to be mad. But my greatest objection to these vast armaments is, that they tend to excite dangerous animosities between two nations, and to perpetuate fear, hatred, and suspicion, passions which find their gratification instinctively in war, and here is the great reason why this Congress desires, in the terms of the motion now before it, to bring the nations into a system of disarmament. Now, how shall this be accomplished? Why, by teaching our respective governments this little arithmetical problem, of which, in times past, they seem to have been ignorant, namely, that if two nations are both armed in a time of peace up to a certain point, say six, they are not relatively stronger than if their armaments stood both at three, and that they would be equally strong if they disarmed altogether? [Loud applause.] But you, the taxpayers of France, will see that there is an immense difference to your pockets [hear, hear]. Do not, however, let us deceive ourselves with the idea that we shall easily succeed in teaching this little arithmetical lesson to our governments. I speak from long experience when I say that none are so difficult to teach as professional statesmen [hear]. They are so devoted to routine, and so fortified in self-sufficiency, that they do not easily believe that any wisdom exists in the world excepting that which radiates from their bureaux [loud laughter]. Do you then suppose that they will listen readily to the advice of this Congress? On the contrary, they are at this moment laughing at us as Utopians, theorists, and dreamers [hear, hear]. And yet I think the result of their system, in a financial point of view, ought to make them more modest. I ask the governments of Europe, Can you continue your present financial system for ten years longer? With scarcely one exception, they must answer, "No" [hear, hear]. Is it then Utopian on the part of this Congress to arouse their attention to the subject, to point to the great gulf which yawns before them—to show that the danger of financial ruin, which they lose sight of, is far more imminent than the risk of foreign attack, which they so constantly dread and so diligently provide against? Even in this, the lowest point of view, as a question merely of finance, you stand justified before the world for holding this convention of nations [hear, hear]. It is time that the people interfered, and the governments of the world ought to tender you their thanks for having, by this fraternal shaking of hands across the Atlantic and the Channel, facilitated that process of disarmament which is called for alike upon every principle of humanity and sound policy [immense applause].

The hon. gentleman, on returning to his place, was again and again greeted with the loudest cheers. A gentleman in the centre of the hall said that several American gentlemen would be much gratified by the hon. gentleman giving a short summary of the speech which he had just delivered. Mr. Cobden, though evidently fatigued, good-humouredly complied, and was again much applauded.

The resolution before the meeting was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that resolutions 3 and 4 would be discussed next day, but as there would probably be but one sitting more, the committee thought it would be advisable to adopt at once Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, on which no discussion was likely to arise.

This course was agreed to, and the following resolutions were adopted without a dissentient voice:—

5. The Congress recommends all its members to endeavour to eradicate from the minds of all, in their respective countries, both by means of a better education of youth, and by other practical methods, those political prejudices and hereditary hatreds, which have so often been the cause of disastrous wars.

6. The Congress addresses the same invitation to all ministers of religion whose sacred mission it is to encourage feelings of good-will among men; as well as to the various organs of the press, which exercise so powerful an influence over the progress of civilization.

7. The Congress earnestly hopes for the improvement of the means of international communication, for the extension of postal reform, for the universal adoption of the same standard of weights, measures, and coinage, and for the multiplication of peace societies which shall keep up a correspondence with each other.

8. The Congress decides that the committee be instructed to draw up an address to the people of all nations, embodying the resolutions of the Congress; and that this address shall be presented to the various governments, and that special means be taken to bring it under the attention of the President of the French Republic.

When these resolutions were declared from the chair to have been adopted, the whole assembly gave three hurrahs.

The meeting then separated at ten minutes to five.

THIRD SITTING, FRIDAY.

The concourse of persons present was, if possible, greater than on the preceding days, and the interest excited by the proceedings was evidently on the increase. As before, a great number of ladies were present.

M. VICTOR HUGO, the President, took the chair at a quarter past twelve. As on the previous occasions, he was supported on the right by the Rev. Mr. Coquerel, representative of the people, and on the left by the Abbé Deguerry.

M. GARNIER, one of the secretaries, read a list of reports and papers which had been presented as a homage to the society, all more or less bearing on the philanthropic objects of the Congress; also a number of manuscripts from various persons, amongst whom was Robert Owen. A letter was also read from the poet Béranger, expressing his regret that a slight indisposition had prevented his attendance at the sitting, and at the same time giving in his heartfelt adhesion to the objects which it had in view [loud cheers]. The following is the letter in question:—

"Sir.—I thank you for the kindness you have shown me in sending a card for the Congress of the Friends of Peace. I should have profited by it, and been present, were I not unfortunately suffering from an attack which I hope will have no duration. You cannot doubt of my wishes for the success of this generous assemblage of distinguished men from all parts of the world, and of the approbation which I give to the initiative they have had the courage to take at a time apparently so little pacific. The act at such a period is a proof of the holiness of the cause you advocate. Receive my thanks, and believe me yours,

"BERANGER."

"Passy, Aug. 23, 1849."

Mr. RICHARD said that a feeling had, he learned, been entertained by some persons that in having the 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions adopted the day before, there was an intention on the part of the society to have the subjects mentioned in these resolutions slurred over. But such certainly was never the intention—the sole object was to save time, the said subjects being nothing else than moral truisms, that could not be disputed [hear, hear]. There had, the day before, been 24 persons inscribed to speak on the subject of disarming, and this day as many at least had signified their desire to express their sentiments. It was in the impossibility of hearing all these speakers that the society had acted as it had done; and it believed that it could with confidence appeal to the meeting to judge favourably of its motives [loud cheers].

M. COQUEREL, representative of the people, then rose, and said that he wished to draw the attention of the meeting to the interesting circumstances connected with the volume which he held in his hand. [The hon. gentleman here held up a little black bound book.] It was an essay on the best means of bringing about a state of general peace in Europe, with the double motto of *Beati Pacifici* and *Cedunt arma togæ*. The date of this little work was 1693, and the author was the celebrated William Penn, one of the founders of the Society of Friends [immense cheering]. There was every presumption in favour of the opinion that this was the very copy that had been originally presented by the author to Queen Mary of England, as on each cover were to be seen the royal initials of her Majesty. The volume had been the day before presented by M. A. Barbier to the person then speaking, in order that it might be preserved in the library of the Protestant Church of the Oratoire, as a memorial of the first meeting of the Peace Congress at Paris [loud cheers].

The CHAIRMAN stated that the waters of Versailles would play on Monday next in honour of the visitors now in the French metropolis at the Peace Congress. It was usual that this exhibition should take place four times a-year, and always on a Sunday. But as the English and American visitors could not go to witness any mere sight on the Sabbath, the Minister of Public Works had been considerate enough to fix a second day to suit the religious scruples of the persons to whom he wished to show politeness [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the only written speech that would be that day read was one from Mr. Elihu Burritt, the real founder of the Peace Congress, which would be then presented to them in French by M. Coquerel, jun., son of the Vice-President of the same name.

M. A. COQUEREL, jun., then read in French the memoir thus announced, and which was received with great applause, as follows:—

To-day is fulfilled the aspirations of that man of courageous faith and extended philanthropy, William Penn. More than 200 years have elapsed since he penned his parting words of peace to a distant posterity. Assembled from both sides of the Atlantic, speaking different languages, and living under different governments, we are here to honour with our remembrance that early friend of peace and humanity. The project which he elaborated we now bring back almost in its original integrity. It has been subjected to the changing opinions and conditions of society. Able writers in different countries have made it the theme of learned dissertations; yet it has not incurred any fundamental change. The friends of peace in America have concentrated their efforts upon its development and adoption. More than fifty essays have been written upon it; and hundreds of public meetings have been held for the purpose of interesting the public mind in its favour. Petitions numerously signed have been addressed to the legislative assemblies of different states, asking them to induce the federal government at Washington to propose

to the other governments of the civilized world the convocation of a congress of nations, for the purpose of establishing a well-defined code of international law, and a high court of adjudication, to interpret and apply it, in the settlement of all international disputes, which cannot be satisfactorily arranged by negotiation. Such, then, is the present form of proposition which emanated from this metropolis more than two centuries ago. Its author had no works on international law to consult. Neither Grotius, nor Puffendorf, nor Vattel had published anything upon the subject. The great tribunal which he proposed was a perpetual court of equity, composed of a representative from every recognised kingdom or government in the world. The only material difference between the original and the present form of the project, is not a change, but an addition. The friends of peace in America, who, perhaps, have devoted more attention to this particular measure than their brethren on this side of the Atlantic, have believed it indispensable for the order and peace of nations, that there should not only be established a court of equity or arbitration, but also a well-defined, authoritative code of international law, which should govern the decisions of that tribunal, in settling the disputes referred to it. And, indeed, they have deemed the establishment of such a code as the first and most important step to be taken, in organizing permanent and universal peace. In this conviction they are sustained by the testimony of profound writers, and by evidence derived from the painful experience of nations, still suffering from the murderous wars and animosities of the past. "The law of nations," says Vattel, "is as much above the civil law in its importance, as the proceedings of nations and sovereigns surpass in their consequences those of private persons." How plain, how explicit, then, ought the law of nations to be! How guarded at every point. How fixed and acknowledged its principles. And yet, strange to say, this law, all-important as it is, has never been put into the form of a code, and many of its principles remain matters of dispute, and have been the frequent occasion of war. To adopt the language of an able writer on this subject, "We have no such law, and what passes under that name is the unauthorized work of irresponsible individuals, at different periods, who frequently disagree among themselves. Neither Grotius nor his commentators have furnished an international code. They possessed not the requisite authority; and they have given us only a compilation of precedents, opinions, and arguments. It is the work, not of legislators, but of scholars; no law-making power was ever concerned in enacting any of its statutes; and all its authority has resulted from the deference spontaneously paid to the genius, condition, and wisdom of its compilers. It is not law, but argument; not decrees, but rules; not a code, but a treatise: and the nations are at liberty, except from the force of custom and public opinion, to adopt and reject it, as they please." The first work prescribed for a congress of nations would be to revise and reconstruct the present code of international law, as it has been called, and then to present it for ratification to the different national assemblies represented in the Congress. To effect an object of this vast importance, we might assume that each nation would send to the Congress its most profound statesmen, or juris-consuls, so that all the legal wisdom and experience of the age would be brought to bear upon its deliberations. The basis of representation and the mode by which the different national delegates should be elected are matters of detail, which, it has been thought, might be referred to a more advanced stage of the project. But, merely to supply the proposition with all its requisite elements, let us suppose that one delegate should be apportioned to every million of the population of a country. If all the nations of the civilized world should come into this arrangement, then we should have an assembly of about 300 members, of whom, perhaps, 36 would represent France, 30 Great Britain, 30 Germany, 20 the United States. If this basis were adopted, such a representation would be sufficiently popular, if appointed by the legislatures of the different constitutional governments. Even if a few absolute monarchies should send delegates to the Congress, their votes and voices would not modify the popular character and constitution of the assembly. For such a Congress would represent the principle of universal suffrage applied to nations, in the same manner as it is applied to individuals under a republican or constitutional form of government. The votes that Prussia might be entitled to give, would be subject to the rigid condition of the democratic principle. They would be of no more avail upon the decision of a question than the same number of votes cast by the United States or the smallest republic. Therefore, a people possessing universal or limited suffrage could have nothing to fear even from the association of one or two despotic powers in such an assembly, for they would inevitably constitute a small minority in it, and be unable to modify its conclusions. Besides, the task prescribed to the Congress would be so specific, and the materials so natural and abundant, that there would be little danger of the introduction and discussion of extraneous topics. They would not be obliged to launch into a new and unexplored field of speculations. Their first great work would be, merely to revise a system of principles, precedents, practices and opinions, which had already acquired the name, and even a part of the authority, of an international code. All that Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, and other men of great erudition have produced, would be in their hands. The experience of past ages the present and future necessities of international society would be available to guide their deliberations. Nor would this be all. Every step they took would be directed by the wisdom of the nations which they represented. For instance, the Congress might be in session at the same time as the different national assemblies by which it had been constituted, in order that its proceedings might be ratified step by step. Let us suppose, then, that it should meet at some convenient town in Switzerland, or in some other central territory, which should be considered neutral ground, or free from any local influence which might affect its conclusions. They would immediately proceed to revise and adopt the international code, clause by clause. And clause by clause it might be transmitted to the national legislatures in session at Paris, London, Frankfort, Washington, and other capitals. At the end of six months, perhaps, the last paragraph has been elaborated and adopted by the Congress, and ratified by all the national assemblies represented in it. We have now a well-digested code, created, sanctioned, and solemnized by all the moral *prestige* and authority that can be acquired from human legislation. The august senate which constructed it was composed of delegates chosen by the representatives of the peoples. The most sublime legislative assembly that ever met on earth, they gave the result of the deliberations of their respective national assemblies for revision, amendment, and adoption. Here, again, the people took part in the enactment of this code. Here, again, they affixed to its statutes the seal of their suffrage, and it became the common law of nations, invested with all the moral authority that human legislation can give to law. On arriving at this result, we have taken the first great step in organizing peace in the society of nations. We have established a basis upon which their intercourse may be regulated by clearly-defined and solemnly-recognised principles of justice and equity. The next step, and of equal importance, is to constitute a permanent international tribunal, which shall interpret and apply this code in the adjudication of questions submitted to its decision. The illustrious assembly, therefore, enters upon the second department of its labours, and projects a plan for the establishment of this high court of nations. And this plan is adopted, also, in the same manner as the code itself. Let us suppose that it prescribes the appointment of two judges, for life or otherwise, by the government or legislature of each nation represented in the Congress. This number is suggested by the constitution of the senate of the United States, which is composed of two delegates, elected by the legislature of every state, great or small. If it is deemed necessary that this tribunal shall immediately replace the Congress, then the latter, we will suppose, continues its sessions until the judges are appointed. Having accomplished the two great objects for which it was convoked, it is instructed to apply its attention to matters of minor international interest, until the judges arrive, to open the High Court. For instance, they digest a plan for establishing throughout the civilized world a uniformity of weights, measures, moneys, rates of postage, and for creating other facilities for the social and commercial intercourse of nations; thus preparing them for that relation to each other which should exist between the members of a vast and peaceful commonwealth. We now reach the grand consummation of our system. The High Court of Nations is opened with all the imposing solemnities befitting the occasion. Each nation, we may believe, has selected two of its most profound and eminent men to fill the seats allotted to it in this grand tribunal. Occupying the sublimest position to which the suffrage of mankind could raise them, they will act, we may presume, under a proper sense of the dignity and responsibility of their high vocation. Constituting the highest court of appeal, this side of the bar of Eternal Justice, they will endeavour to assimilate their decisions, as nearly as possible, to those of unerring wisdom. Here, then, we complete the chain of universal law and order. Here we organize a system which is to connect the great circles of humanity, and regulate the mutual deportment of nations by the same principles of justice and equity as govern the intercourse of the smallest communities of men. We establish an order of society, by which great nations, without deposing a single prerogative of their legitimate sovereignty, accept the condition of individuals who are amenable to law. For our system, if adopted, would not trench upon the complete independence of the different states. Neither the Congress nor the High Court of Nations would pretend to exercise any jurisdiction over the internal affairs of a country, or exert any direct political influence upon its institutions. Neither would they be designed to confederate the different states of the civilized world in a political union, like the United States of America. The great international tribunal which we propose would not be like the Supreme Court of the United States, to which not only the thirty little republics, but every inhabitant of the union, may appeal for its decision in any case which cannot be settled by inferior authorities. The different nations would still retain all the prerogatives of their mutual independence. Even if differences arose between them, they would endeavour to settle them as before, by negotiation. But if that medium failed to effect an honourable and satisfactory adjustment, they would then refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of this High Court, which, in concert with other nations, they had constituted for that purpose. The existence of such a last court of appeal would inevitably facilitate the arrangement of these questions by negotiation, which is now often embarrassed and thwarted by its dangerous proximity to an appeal to arms. Whenever a difficulty arose between two countries, the last resort, after negotiation had failed, would not suggest to the mind of either party the terrible trial of the battle-field, but the calm, impartial, and peaceful adjudication of the High Tribunal of the Peoples. And when once the idea of war has been displaced in the minds of nations, by the idea of a quiet administration of justice and equity, preparations for war, and all the policies which it requires and creates, will gradually disappear from international society. The different nations would soon accustom themselves to refer their cases to this High Court of Appeal with as much confidence as the different states of the American Union now submit their controversies to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. On the list of cases brought before that court, may be found sometimes one entitled "New York *v.* Virginia," or "Pennsylvania *v.* Ohio;" and, however heavily the verdict may bear upon one of the parties, scarcely a murmur is heard against it. In like manner we might see reported, among other decisions of this international tribunal, the case of "France *v.* England," "Denmark *v.* Prussia," or "Mexico *v.* the United States." The brief space within which this exposition must be compressed will permit but a slight notice of the objections which are frequently opposed to the system under consideration. Among the most prominent of these objections it is declared that the different governments and peoples are not yet prepared for such a condition of society as we would establish; that, in their present disposition they would not be willing to submit their differences to such a tribunal; that there would be no military power to enforce obedience to its authority; and that all the nations of the civilized world could not be induced to come into this arrangement. Group all these objections together, we would merely reply to them, *en masse*, that we are not compelled to rest the practicability of our project upon the present state or disposition of the different governments and peoples. The edifice of international society which we would erect must be the work of years of unremitting labour. Stone by stone would we build this temple of universal peace, and when the last is fitted to its place, and all is prepared for opening its portals for the fraternization of the peoples, they will be ready to give each other the hand, and form a holy alliance, to banish war and all its suite of animosities and miseries from the community. The means which we propose to employ will tend to prepare the popular mind throughout the civilized world, to espouse with delight that condition of international fraternity which our system would organise. We will allude to but one class of these means, and that is, a series of congresses like the one which is now convened in this hall and in this metropolis of civilization. What do we need to enable us to organize permanent peace by instituting a High Court of Nations? We need, in the first place, the sympathy and support of the popular mind. In the next place, we need the adhesion of governments, and their adoption of a system which public opinion has universally demanded. Well, for twenty years, the friends of peace on both sides of the Atlantic, had disseminated their principles through their respective communities. In 1843 they held a congress in London, at which there were present about twenty-five delegates from the United States, and several from France and other continental countries. Here they deliberated upon the best measures for establishing universal peace. Several members of Parliament took part in the proceedings of this Congress, and gave to its object their complete approbation and support. This demonstration proved that the legislative as well as the popular mind of different countries had become interested in the organization of universal peace; the members of that Congress returned to their respective communities, inspired with new zeal and activity, and instituted more extensive operations for disseminating their principles. After labouring five years, with encouraging success, they resolved to hold another Congress, not only to give a new impetus to the cause, but to ascertain the force of public opinion which had been acquired in its favour. They believed that the popular mind in England and the United States was in an advanced state of preparation, and they desired, as it were, to feel the pulse of the rest of the people of Europe in reference to the cause, and to elicit their sympathy and co-operation. Consequently, last year they ventured to raise their standard for the first time upon the continent of Europe. Although the contemporaneous circumstances of the epoch were inauspicious, the success which attended their pacific demonstration surpassed all their anticipations. There were present about 150 delegates from England and the United States, and an equal number from Belgium and other continental countries. The Belgian government accorded every facility and courtesy which the hospitality of a generous nation could inspire, and many of its eminent men took part in the Congress and assisted at its organization. The president, the Hon. Auguste Visschers, a gentleman high in the estimation of the government and people of Belgium, was supported on one side by a member of the French National Assembly, as vice-president for France, and on the other by a member of the British parliament, as vice-president for England. Several other members of different national assemblies were present, and took part in the deliberations of the Congress. The proceedings were conducted in the most excellent spirit, and its conclusions were clear and unanimous. The Anglo-American delegates were surprised and delighted to find that there were so many on the continent ready to unite with them in their enterprise. The Congress was a proof to them that the popular mind everywhere was fast preparing for the fraternization of the peoples under a system of organised peace. Nor was this all. The presence and co-operation of members of different National Assemblies proved also that they might rely upon the adhesion of the legislative mind of Europe, just in proportion as they acquired the suffrage of enlightened public opinion. Encouraged by these new indications of progress, the Anglo-American delegates returned from the Congress, and commenced a series of operations on a larger scale than they had ever attempted before. In England there were 150 public meetings held in different parts of the country, and 1000 petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of international arbitration—one of the measures proposed at the Brussels Congress. This proposition was brought before the House of Commons on the 12th of June, by Mr. Richard Cobden, and he and other able statesmen, "plaiderent son adoption [avec des argumens irrécusables. Sa discussion dura environ six heures, et fut conduite avec un excellent esprit, les deux partis paraissant comprendre qu'ils étaient en presence d'un principe sacré, digne de la vénération du genre humain. Quatre-vingt-un members votérent avec M. Cobden pour la proposition, et ceux-la representaient les plus grands districts electoraux du royaume." Besides other manifestations of popular sympathy, there were 200,000 persons in England who, during the last six years, have, in their petitions, entreated the British Government to adopt a measure adapted to banish war for ever from the family of nations. There have been more persons in England who have this year petitioned Parliament for universal peace, than for all the other necessities of the nation put together. Does not this fact indicate that the popular mind in England is preparing to support any practical measure for the abolition of war? And were not the eighty votes in Parliament, of members representing the largest electoral districts in the kingdom, a proof that the legislative mind of Great Britain is in an advanced state of preparation to adopt such a measure? But is not the presence of this great and solemn assembly an evidence more illustrious still that the great peoples of the civilized world and their legislators too are even ready now to co-operate in establishing peace as a fundamental and permanent system of society? Here are 500 men, representing all the considerable towns of Great Britain, from Land's-end to John O'Groat's, who have left their homes and Crossed the Channel to assist at this great demonstration. What does their presence testify if not to the complete preparation of the popular mind in England to support any measure which shall expel the enormous suicide of war for ever from the society of nations? And is not the presence of the illustrious Richard Cobden and his colleagues of the British Parliament a proof that the legislative mind of England will follow, if not lead, the will of that people in the path of peace? And here, too, are men from different parts of the United States, who have left their homes and crossed the ocean, to testify by their presence that America is ready and willing to fraternize with the peoples of the Old World, in the organization of universal peace. And one of these delegates is a member of the Congress of the United States, who travelled 2,000 miles before he could reach a port at which he could embark

for Europe. And what may we say for France? Here we meet her distinguished legislators, jurists, writers, her conductors of the press, and teachers of religion. May we not believe that she is ready to accept the Anglo-American hand which is proffered to her this day, and to associate herself with the great peoples which that hand unites in establishing perpetual peace in the family of nations? Comparing this demonstration with the two which have preceded it, is it too much to believe that we are advancing by a ratio of geometrical progression toward the Congress of Nations which we propose? In the Peace Congress of 1843 there were about 150 delegates, including two or three members of the British Parliament. In this assembly, the third in our series, we have more than 600 delegates, including twenty or thirty members of different national assemblies. If this demonstration should set on foot more extensive operations for disseminating the ideas of peace during the next twelve months, may we not believe that, in our next Congress, we shall have 1,000 delegates, including 100 of the most enlightened statesmen, representing all the national assemblies of the civilized world? If it should be concluded to hold the next Congress at Frankfort in 1850 or 51, the friends of peace in America would undertake to send a delegation of 100, including 25 or 30 members of the Congress of the United States. Thus, in four or five years, these periodical demonstrations would draw into the movement the most liberal statesmen in every country, who would urge upon their respective governments the adoption of the system under consideration. In the meantime, we should have prepared the different peoples to espouse that system, and to sustain it with that enlightened public opinion, which, according to the authority of Lord Palmerston, is stronger than armies. [The memoir was received with much applause.]

The CHAIRMAN next read the third resolution, which was then to be discussed, and which ran thus:—

The Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries, for the formation of a congress of nations, whose sole object it should be to frame a code of international laws, on just principles, and to constitute a supreme court, to which should be submitted all questions relating to the reciprocal rights and duties of nations.

The ABBE DUGUERRY then came forward, and was received with loud cheers. After the language uttered the preceding day, he said, in that tribune by an eminent journalist (M. E. de Girardin) and the great English logician (Mr. Cobden), he felt that no great necessity existed for much further advocacy of the cause of peace. The first resolution had set forth that the principle of arbitration ought to be adopted in all important disputes; the second, that a general disarming ought to take place; and now, the third showed how these measures were to be carried out—namely, by the formation of a congress of nations. There could not be any doubt that, if that step were agreed to, a superior court of such a high character would devise laws calculated to bring about an international pacification. No doubt such a step—such a congress—could not be arrived at all at once; but the progress of civilization showed that eventually it might be looked for. Already the difficulty might be said to be in part resolved, since man admitted arbitration with man, and province with province. Why not go farther, and extend the case to nations [hear, hear]. The question of general pacification was based on principles of truth, and it would be just as useless to attempt to hide the light of the sun, or to prevent air from expanding, as check the progress of truth—of truth, which was the thought of God! [cheers.] No, in the end the principle must prevail, and would appear to the world like Samson bursting his prison gates. Both reason and scripture were in favour of this view of the question; and who would venture to affirm that the system of war could prevail continually, when it was evident that it was contrary to the will of God? The rev. gentleman then alluded to the hypocrisy of governments which spoke of peace at the same time that they were amassing the means of waging war. It was evident that governments must always give way when the voice of the people incessantly called on them to do so. A proof of that fact was to be seen in the result of the persevering efforts of Mr. Cobden in England, for the repeal of the corn-laws. A similar result would inevitably be arrived at in all countries if the people earnestly and incessantly demanded the putting down of armies—not perhaps for a length of years, but most certainly in the course of time, time which might be considered as the Prime Minister of the will of God! [applause.] It was not to be supposed that they who sowed the seed were to reap the harvest—that they who laid the foundation were to behold the crowning stone of the edifice! No, but by means of sacrifices of self-interest, and with forgetfulness of all self-love, the efforts of the friends of peace must at least prove successful. The cause was one involving the interest of all humanity; but humanity was a collective being, having one and the same interest, and whatever that was, was sure to prevail [cheers]. [A morsel of paper was here handed up to the rev. gentleman.] He had that moment received a note which reminded him that this was the anniversary of the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew [movement]. He would not dwell on that most terrible event further than to ask, could a more striking example be given of the advantages of ideas of peace, and the evil of those of arms? [hear, hear.] Yesterday (continued the rev. gentleman) M. F. Bouvet spoke of the Papacy; and after having said a few words, he withdrew from the discussion, as if from regard for me. Now permit me to tell you my idea on the matter. I do not like restorations by foreign intervention [applause]. Neither do I like revolutions made in a country by foreigners [approbation and laughter]. If the foreigner intervenes, that shows that the people are not sufficiently advanced for liberty; if the restoration be made by foreign arms, it confiscates the rights of a nation, and increases the ardour of the volcano, which, sooner or later, will break out anew, and spread far around tears, blood, and ruins [bravos]. I conclude. Gentlemen, my life, my time, my resources are consecrated to one object—the diminution of misery. Now, to cause misery to disappear, what is required? Lighter taxes. Disarming will permit us to attain that object. Without it, every one will be poor: there will be, eventually, only a single proprietor—the State—and all the tax-payers will be its farmers [laughter]. Gentlemen, let us prevent such a state of things. Let us act by the press, by speeches, and we shall succeed. The gospel says, that whatever is true meets with much contradiction: in that respect, then, we must count on success [laughter]. At all events, we may say, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that, at least, we shall do no harm to any one [approbation]. Ah! gentlemen, I hope that we shall soon see our idea seated on a resplendent throne! [applause.] Triumphal arches will then be replaced by palaces of manufactures and commerce! The greatest men will be those who may show most love for humanity. Selfishness will be vanquished, and Christ will at length reign on the earth. [Thunders of applause, followed by three hurrahs. The Abbé Duguerry, on taking his seat, was warmly complimented by Messrs. Cobden and Coquerel.]

Mr. AMOS WALKER, member of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting, declaring that for twenty years the question had been before the people of the United States. Sentiments of peace were gaining ground in the world, and the times were surely very different now from what they were when trial by battle was the mode of deciding all disputes. Great, indeed, was the difference [hear, and cheers]; for now a grand preliminary congress was proposed to bring about universal pacification. What law of nations, he would ask, was there to oppose such a Congress? The Peace Congress recommended a Congress of Nations—a permanent court of arbitration. The principle being once admitted, the next thing would be to decide on the best means of carrying it out. The necessity of defining the powers to be possessed by the high convention was strongly felt. In all written constitutions defects might be found, even in that of Great Britain. The preliminary Congress proposed that the decision of the High Court of Arbitration should be previously submitted to the ratification of the parties interested. He was aware that objections had been raised to such a course. It had been said that nations would not consider themselves bound by any decision of the kind; that objection, he was of opinion, would fall before the idea of self-interest, by which every nation must be actuated in its desire to have its disputes settled without having recourse to arms. Another objection was the difference of institutions in various nations—some republican, others monarchical, others absolute and despotic. This objection would be removed by the provision that, at the preliminary Congress, the institutions of no country should be interfered with. But, amongst the various nations, was it likely that any one would dare to stand isolated? [hear, hear.] Certainly not—the voice of the people would everywhere make itself heard, and that voice was now felt to be paramount. With regard to another objection that had been raised, that governments would not be bound by such ratifications, he would reply that no doubt ought to be entertained on this point. England, France, Prussia, or Russia, when once they had given their assent, would never retract their words. The hon. gentleman, after some further remarks, concluded by warmly supporting the resolution.

Dr. BODENSTEDT, of Berlin, thanked the meeting for the manner in which the addresses from the Northern German towns had been received the preceding day. There was no country where education was more carefully attended to than in his own; in every village school the names of Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and other French authors, were familiar words; there was not a single man that did not admire Richard Cobden [cheers]. That gentleman could say what a cordial reception he had there received. The learned gentleman here entered into some particulars as to the state of the peace crusade in Germany, and gave a very favourable account of its progress. Much good, he said, had been done by the exertions of an Englishman in Germany, Mr. John Prince Smith. [The learned gentleman delivered himself in excellent French.]

M. BILLECOQ, who declared himself to have been for many years a diplomatist, addressed the meeting, insisted that war was inevitable though eventually leading to peace. He spoke in a very discursive manner, and without paying much attention to the sentiment of the resolution. [The meeting several times showed impatience at his remarks, and once he was called back to the question by the Chairman].

M. E. DE GIRARDIN: I have only a few words to say. It is for the purpose of remarking that at the Peace Congress of Paris, only one speech has been delivered in favour of war, and that speech is the very strongest argument in favour of peace [loud cheers].

Mr. C. HINDLEY, M.P., said that he was not an advocate of fine language in speaking, so much as sound and useful sentiments. For the last thirty years, there had been established, in London, a Peace Society, also some in America; but both different from the present Peace Congress. The object of those societies had been to disseminate the principle, that war was not, as had been stated the day before, a folly, but much more—a crime [cheers]; that war was, in fact, nothing better than wholesale murder [renewed cheers]. In the progress of time, when other societies had sprung up, the members of the original society conceived the idea that by uniting all their streams, they could render their efforts more effective by extending their irrigation further, and more usefully. For his part, he believed that, in the course of time, the waters of peace would cover the earth [hear, hear]. It was said that universal peace was impossible; he thought that any one who had ever seen the various animals at the foot of Westminster Bridge, forming the happy family, and witnessed the harmony in which they lived together, ought not to have any doubts on the subject [laughter]—for it was not to be supposed that the lower animals of the most contrary habits could so live happily together, and man be incapable of a similar agreement [hear, hear]. "But why," said the hon. gentleman, "should I not address a few words to my French friends in their native language?" The hon. gentleman then addressed the meeting in French. The following is a translation of what he said:—

"My French brethren, I must regret that I cannot speak your language with such a facility as would render my speech agreeable to you and not annoying to myself. But in this circumstance I see one of the sad effects of war. When I was a young man, war was general between your country and mine, and, consequently, I learned French as I learned Latin or any other of the dead languages. I had never seen a Frenchman, and I never hoped to see one. It was therefore that I learned to read and not to speak French. I thus see the sad consequence to myself. I cannot, on this interesting occasion, express myself as I could wish. I cannot instil my ideas into your minds and unite my heart with yours as I should wish to do [loud cheers]. Fortunately, however, there is a secret magnetic influence which everywhere pervades this assembly, which runs from heart to heart; and there is a language which is silent, but which speaks in every mind with an eloquence stronger than the language which meets the ear [hear, hear]. At this time every heart feels the power of our principles—the principles of universal charity. I do not feel that I am English or French; I know and I feel that I am a man, and I say with the old poet, '*Homo sum; nil humani à me alienum puto.*' Yes, gentlemen, I do not any longer see in this assembly Frenchmen or Dutchmen, Englishmen or Americans, Belgians or Germans, I only consider that we are all men, that we are all brethren [loud cheers]. But I must again return to my youthful days. We were only allowed to think that to do our duty towards our country it was necessary to hate yours. It was the fashion to despise the French. But other days have dawned upon us. At length, war has finished and peace has come to us [cheers]. Visits are exchanged between the two countries, and the natives of both countries are not natural enemies, as they have been taught to consider themselves. Let this assembly declare the results. Let the voices of the 700 Englishmen tell you,—'We are brethren, farewell to hatred! farewell to war! For the future let love, charity, and peace, exist between all nations.'—Accept, my dear French brethren, these simple words, which, I assure you, come from my heart" [loud applause].

The CHAIRMAN.—I have now to propose that the discussion on the resolution be closed. If any one desires to speak let him come forward.

In obedience to a general call from the English delegates present, Mr. MIALL then presented himself, and was received with much cheering. He said:—One of the previous speakers had said that the shortest way to peace was through war; and there was undoubtedly some truth in this. But it all depended on the manner in which you understood the term "peace." The sort of peace which he contemplated, however, was not that which Tacitus spoke of—*solitu dinem faciunt, pacem appellant*—nor the sort of peace obtained by the contest between the Kilkenny cats [laughter] He regretted particularly on this occasion, that there was not a universal language, to give expression to ideas of universal interest, such as those which have been enforced in the discussion of the last two days. But the object was, to a most important extent, attained by that electrical sympathy which seemed to pervade all the minds before him. If they had been unable to catch the precise ideas of some of the speakers from the language they had employed, or did so only to a very partial extent, they had learned from the oratory of the eloquent editor of *La Presse*, and of the Abbé who had addressed them that morning, that it was possible to rouse emotion by the tones of the voice, by forcible gesticulation, and by the play of the countenance, nay, that it might be communicated from heart to heart by shaking it even from the fingers' ends [cheers and laughter]. He looked upon that Congress not so much as an instrument of action as a condensation of floating sentiment—a gathering into one focus of the best thoughts of the best men on the subject of peace that were previously diffused throughout the civilized world. He cared not greatly what might be its proceedings. All that was needed was that it should do nothing inconsistent with itself. The great phenomenon in which he took an interest was this—that the Congress existed [cheers]—that it was what it was, and where it was [cheers]. A striking fact, which he believed would produce a greater effect on the world at large than any spoken arguments, however able, that could be brought forward [cheers]. It had been suggested that the Congress had no practical object. He thought it very clear that the Congress, even supposing it had reckoned upon such means as it was then employing for attaining its end, had shown that it had not reckoned without its host [cheers]. What was war? It was not spontaneous combustion [hear, hear]. Armies were not organized without thought and the application of science. Soldiers were not made so without drilling. A charge of cavalry presupposed previous discipline. Gunpowder was a manufacture, not a growth. Cannon-balls did not hang on the trees of the forest [cheers]. War was the product of man's will—often of the will of but one man—seldom of the will of many. It was simply the elements of nature made to subserve man's evil passions [cheers]. The way to put down war was to get at the will of man; to get at that will by means of his reason, his understanding, his conscience, his affections [cheers]. This is what the Congress wanted to do. They wanted to drive the monster—war—home to its lair, and there to transfix it with reason and with love [cheers]. War would never cease till men were indisposed to prosecute war as a means to attain their object. But was it impossible to produce that indisposition? The answer of the Congress was, No! It was not only possible by the means we employ to achieve the end we propose—it is probable—it is certain [loud cheers]. The masses had no interest in the promotion or prosecution of war, and therefore the Congress, addressing itself to the masses, would find their task by no means impracticable, if they were faithful to their principles, their character, and their duty [cheers]. The result was no contingency; it was as certain as any problem in mathematics [cheers]. Their work was simply to get at the will of those who *make* war, if not by arguments operating upon themselves, at least by arguments operating upon others—to get at that will so as to transform it by the medium of public opinion; to make governments coincident with public opinion; to surround them with such an atmosphere of public sentiment as to make it impossible for them to give expression to any will of their own inconsistent with the public will and with the principle that war was an utter absurdity, a deep crime against God and against man; in short, by enlightening the public mind as to the causes, the nature, and the consequences of war, to make it as difficult for rulers to plunge into hostilities, as it is in this nineteenth century for a man to kill and eat his own father for the sake of appeasing his hunger [laughter and cheers]. But they were told, they cannot extinguish the natural passions of man. True! neither do they mean to try. The natural passions of man will have full play after war has utterly ceased. Man may be endowed, and largely endowed, with a propensity which we have chosen to call combativeness—but which, in its original elements, was nothing more than a desire to overcome resistance. It was not necessary that this desire should gratify itself by having recourse to arms. It might gratify itself by moral as well as physical means. It might find expression and indulgence in conquering the difficulties which lay in the path of philanthropy and religion [cheers]. War was simply a perversion of this natural impulse of humanity. Destroy war, and the passion flows into its

Continued on page 688.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines .... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column ..... £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

The Terms of Subscription are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1849

SUMMARY.

Poor Hungary! Her gigantic foes have succeeded, we fear, in crushing her. Louis Kossuth, it seems, has resigned the dictatorship. Georgey, invested with it, seeing all hope lost, has laid down his arms before Paskiewitch. Dembinski, whom Bem, previously beaten, had joined at Grosswardein, has retired to the mountainous region of Transylvania. The Diet is dispersed. Haynau publishes sanguinary proclamations. Raab is reoccupied by the Austrians. Hungary's hope of independence is gone. The struggle, perhaps, is not yet over. One more collision may yet ensue, for Dembinski and Bem, it is rumoured, will not yield without a last and desperate struggle. But the odds are now against them; Russia has put out her whole strength in concert with Austria, and numbers have prevailed against the justice of a good cause, and the valour of its brave champions. The result shows that a resort to arms is not the surest way to the achievement of liberty. As things now are, dynasties are more than a match for peoples, even the bravest, at the game of war. Hungary will, in all probability, share the fate of Poland. Neither of the nations can be trodden out. They will have to endure their day of humiliation. Let us hope that time will bring it to a close.

It is a singular coincidence that news of the submission of Georgey should have been published in Paris on the very morning on which the Peace Congress opened its sessions in that city. Respecting the Congress itself, we have given so full a report and description elsewhere, that we are not disposed to enlarge in this place. The feeling at Paris, even among the higher members of the government, was that of surprise at the powerful influence it exerted. Whilst the *Times* was cracking clumsy jokes, the *Spectator* showing its Sardonic grin, and the *Examiner* palming upon the public a column of irrelevant twaddle, M. Passy, Finance Minister of the French Republic, and M. de Tocqueville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were acknowledging the force brought to bear by the Congress in modifying the public mind. The practical advocates of an organized peace can well bear the sneers of a few journalists, and in the ample proof they have that they are not labouring in vain, will prosecute their noble enterprize with renewed ardour, undeterred by sneers on the one hand, undismayed by difficulties on the other.

The continued fatality of the Cholera in the metropolis draws attention to the neglect of sanitary precautions. Amongst the materials for feeding the power of the pestilence must be classed intra-mural interments. We are glad to see the *Times* once more awake to the subject. Our burial-yards in great cities are the disgrace of the age. But why do they remain? Why has not the nuisance been long since abolished? Let the Bishop of London and the clergy answer! Fees, their vested interests, have been the sole cause of difficulty in the way of removing to a healthier distance from the living our places of sepulture for the dead. Sordid ecclesiasticism has stepped in to prevent a better arrangement until its own pecuniary demands are agreed to. The *Times* knows this. The *Times* even hints at it—but the *Times*, always on the side of the strong, does not denounce it as it deserves. A private, or proprietary, grave-yard, it will pounce upon with fury—but clerical covetousness passes unrebuked by the Leviathan of the press.

A brutal murder in Bermondsey has brought out the important uses of the electric telegraph as an instrument of police. A man named Manning, and his wife, a foreigner, had poisoned, shot, and mangled, an acquaintance named O'Connor, had buried his body beneath the flag-stone of their back kitchen, and had decamped, each taking a different direction, with property to the amount of about £4,000. The woman went to Edinburgh. Some days elapsed before the murder was discovered. A clue was at last obtained. A message containing a description of Mrs. Manning's person was transmitted by telegraph to Edinburgh, and within an hour a reply received in London, that in consequence of that message she had been tracked and taken into custody. "Such facts," as is well remarked by the *Leeds Mercury*, "give an impression of the eye and arm of justice having acquired a preternatural, almost an omniscient and omnipotent reach. Whatever contributes to the certainty of detection is of course a check upon crime. This use of the telegraph must, therefore, be regarded as one of great importance."

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The tendency of demonstrations such as that made last week in the city of Paris, in favour of organized and universal peace, is to lead those who originate, who take part in, or who attend them, to give too free a rein to their anticipations, and to look for larger and more immediate results than the slower progress of events will permit them to realize. Certainly, if ever sanguine expectations might be cherished with some show of reason, the character and proceedings of the Peace Congress at Paris would excuse the most desponding in giving way to the generous impulses of faith, and hope, and joy. A more impressive, a more assuring, a more pregnant moral spectacle, it has never fallen to our lot to witness. In the very heart of the metropolis of the most martial country in Europe—in a city whose sole business appears to be the pursuit of frivolities, and the enjoyment of sensual pleasures—amongst a people lamentably wanting in all that constitutes healthy religious sentiment, and who seem all but incapable of rising to any higher conception of means for accomplishing their ends than the use of brute force—the holding of Peace meetings for three successive days, the attraction to them of evidently interested throngs of auditors, the enthusiasm excited, the unanimity secured, the orderly discussion, each day, for five hours on the stretch, of doctrines opposed to the common sentiments of the nation, and, finally, the regret expressed by Parisians themselves that the Congress was not prolonged for three more days—this is a phenomenon well calculated to excite astonishment, and to lend wings to hope. We need not be told that it is possible to overrate the occasion—we know it. But we cannot but regard with pity those who can see nothing whatever in it but child's play. There have not been wanting in any age since the first promulgation of Christianity men who have laughed at "the foolishness of preaching"—and, happily, for the world there have not been wanting men who have gloriously proved its power. In the long run, the scoffers are always glad to forget their best jokes.

Now we will not rate the Peace Congress at Paris above what it is worth—we will content ourselves with asserting that it was well worth the sacrifice of time, money, labour, and anxiety expended upon it by its promoters. It was a step forward in a good cause. It was force employed where force must tell. It was a reasonable effort in a right direction. It was a doing of what *must* be done in order to the accomplishment of the object proposed—of what, if done repeatedly, perseveringly, consistently, will as certainly effect the object as rain and sunshine will promote vegetation—and of what cannot have been done without putting those who did it nearer to the realization of their wishes. "Utopian," we believe, is the favourite epithet by which the wise caterers for public amusement and instruction designate the movement of which the Congress was a wheel. Utopian! If it be Utopian, what in this world is practical? Let us see!

The grand aim of the Congress is to put down war. The means it employs is the enlightenment of public opinion on the folly, madness, crime, and consequences of war. The particular method selected is that of periodically converging in one focus all the brightest thoughts and warmest emotions, and most glowing aspirations, in favour of universal peace, so as at once to attract the notice, teach the reason, and interest the sympathies, of all the great families of civilized humanity. Is there anything wild or visionary in such an enterprise?

War, be it remembered, at least so far as Europe and America are concerned, is not an ebullition of natural passion—nor the development of an instinct—nor an insuppressible outburst of the fermenting elements of human nature. It is an organized *system*. It supposes forethought, deliberation, preparation, science. It represents, not human passions, but human will. It is not a winter torrent, but an artificial reservoir. It is factitious, not spontaneous—a contrivance growing out of design, not a conflagration kindled by a momentary flash. The system is one of machinery, and that which puts it in motion is the deliberate determination of those who have this machinery at command. Break it to pieces, and, in the present age, war becomes all but impossible.

The war *makers*—they who have it in their power to decide whether or not the destructive organizations they have at their disposal shall be put in motion—are few. And yet, if their will could be either gained or coerced, the object aimed at would be achieved. Peoples, now-a-days, no more think of going to war with each other, than counties meditate the subjugation of counties. Governments alone can originate wars; and to put an end to them, it will suffice to raise up insuperable obstacles in the way of their doing so. Can this be done, and if it can, how?

The evils of war are too palpable for denial. Fortunately, moreover, they are too universally felt to be listlessly regarded. Why, then, is war tolerated? Simply because men have groaned under its burdens without knowing the cause to which they were attributable, and without reflecting that the cause is as needless, as it is mercilessly exacting. They gain nothing from war but a momentary glare of vain-glory—they lose by it everything which would elevate them in comfort, self-respect, and freedom. However the prizes won may be distributed, *they* never get them. The horrid game is played at their expense, and, whether won or lost, must be paid for by their blood, treasure, industry, and morals. Could they but be made to see this, they would resent the commencement of a war with as much earnestness as they now dread the introduction of a pestilence. Is it impossible to teach them? May not assiduous, persevering, and well-organized exertion, lay bare the whole secret to the eye of every people of the civilized world? Have we not with us their interests, both material and moral—their experience—their reason—their social affections—their religious sentiments? With all these advantages in our favour, is it impossible to convince them that by destroying the war system, they will destroy what can never be worked to their profit, what is always worked to their injury? The attempt may require, for complete success, time, expense, untiring effort, systematic agitation, large sacrifices. But let it not be said that it must be fruitless. The lesson sought to be impressed on the hearts of nations is plain enough in itself—easily apprehended, and when apprehended, not easily forgotten. It is one which *can* be taught—one which, spite of the sneerers, *will* be taught—and one towards the effectual teaching of which, the past, the passing, and the future, will alike co-operate.

As this work is done, war will become impracticable. A few years hence, it will be as impossible for governments to keep up the war system, as it now is to examine witnesses by torture, or to burn old women for witchcraft. It is not so easy, even now, as it once was. It becomes more difficult every year. Why? Because wars bring national debts, and national debts bring permanent taxes, and taxes elicit inquiry, and inquiry soon leads to conviction. Why? because men of religion, of philanthropy, of common sense, are combining to bring the war system into discredit, and to do this they have only to exhibit it in its true colours. Why? Because Peace Congresses are making the tour of Europe, and whilst journalists are getting up a hollow laugh at them as Utopian, they are diffusing far and wide, a light in the full glare of which, governments, whether they prefer it or no, will be compelled to "follow after peace." We see nothing Utopian in the enterprise thus conducted—nothing but plain, practical, common sense.

But we are well warranted, we think, in taking our stand upon much higher ground. We believe in Christianity, and Christianity breathes and inculcates a spirit of peace. The question is, whether the gospel proposes anything as an object of human pursuit which is in itself of no moment, or, however important, unattainable. To this question our reason and our faith directly answer, "No!" If, then, the thing can be done, if it ought to be done, if there is a needs-be for doing it, why not do it now? Public opinion, human passions, dynastic habits, national aspirations, we are told, are against it. Be it so—but will they ever become changed without effort, and must not all effort have a commencement? Earnest working can change the dreams of one age into the realities of the next. "Faith" of the right sort "can remove mountains." Meanwhile, Providence plainly co-operates with the peace-makers. Dynasties and governments have nearly come to the bottom of their military resources. The sword will be no sooner sheathed again in Europe, than the penalties for having drawn it will begin to be exacted. Ruinous taxation, or a general disarmament, will become the alternative of all European states. The system has reached its zenith. It cannot be pushed further. It cannot remain as it is. Let it once begin its decline, and its descent will be more rapid than its rise:—

> "And when it falls, it falls like Lucifer,
> Never to rise again."

NATIONAL PRAYER FOR THE REMOVAL OF PESTILENCE.

It is proposed in certain quarters to obtain a royal proclamation appointing a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, on account of the disease now so fearfully prevalent amongst us.

Such a proposal, whether carried into effect or not, cannot be allowed to pass without comment. When, some two years since, a similar appointment was made, with respect to the famine in Ireland,—and a twelvemonth later, in a modified form, when the visitation under which we are now suffering was rather apprehended than felt,—we offered such remarks as seemed to us demanded by the occasion. As our general principles have not changed, nor do circumstances materially vary, neither will our line of observation differ from that then pursued. As in 1847, and again in 1848, so now in 1849, we enter our serious objections to the proposal then adopted and now revived.

In the first place, of course, we deny the right of the civil ruler to dictate to a people their religious duty, or even to suggest the mode and time of its discharge. He has nothing whatever to do with that large and noblest department of their nature and their actings which relates directly to the Most High. Around the sanctuary he may,—he must, in justice,—set up the emblems of his power, and of that protection to which all are alike entitled—into it, he cannot pass, preceded by the fasces or the mace; in it, he is not the magistrate, but the man. To affix upon its doors a call to prayer—to send forth his heralds to bid the people to its sacred courts—he has no rightful authority. And besides, his actual power is as limited as his proper sphere. Obedience he may obtain—devotion he cannot excite. His mandate may be observed, but God is not thereby worshipped. His well-meant attempt to move men to the manifestation of religiousness, will result only in the exhibition of hypocrisy.

It is true, there is a way of doing the thing that would not be open to this objection. We can conceive of a paper stamped with the ensigns of civil authority, running thus:—Whereas large numbers of our citizens wish to consecrate a day to certain religious exercises, on account of the grievous sickness and mortality now prevalent, we hereby notify to all, such desire, and recommend a general cessation of business on the day hereinafternamed, for the purpose aforesaid. Very different, we apprehend, from such a document will be the expected proclamation. Experience teaches us to look for the appointment of a national religious observance, and its neglect threatened with penalties which, though impossible to be inflicted, are not the less at variance with the rights of God and man.

We have, however, as we once before intimated, another objection to national prayer for the removal of pestilence, of an entirely different character. We believe it to be conducive to the fostering of erroneous, and, in our judgment, pernicious views of the effect which prayer may have on the Divine arrangements. That "in everything, by prayer and supplication, we are to let our requests be made known unto God," may plead scripture authority—but the answer promised to such requests is, "that the peace of God, which passeth understanding, shall keep our hearts and minds." The effect of such spreading all our affairs before the Divine eye is to be a change in us, not in Him. Pestilence may have entered the country for the purpose of doing a beneficent work. The death which it now scatters may be the precursor of new life, and life of a higher sort. We cannot tell what is the purpose of Him that sent it—but we are bound to believe that it is both wise and good. We are under a purely spiritual dispensation. The laws of the physical economy are fixed and unchangeable. They will move on uninterruptedly their way. What we have to do is, to seek wisdom to understand them, resignation to submit to them, hope in their blessed results, and patience in watching their operation. The government of the world is in the best of hands. Our duty as well as interest is, not to seek an alteration in its proceedings, but, by communing with God upon the several aspects of it as they are turned towards us, to catch a glimpse of His design in them, and cheerfully conform ourselves to them.

Far be it from us to treat with lightness the malady under which so many are now suffering and dying, when we say that it forms no exception to the ordinary administration of Providence. Cholera! it has become to us a word of terror—what the plague was to our fathers within two centuries ago—what the sandstorm is to the traveller in the desert, or the waterspout to the voyager on the deep. The tidings of its approach fill many a heart with apprehension and affectionate solicitude, for in many a home are the traces yet visible of its former ravages—the mother trembling for her son, as she remembers how it snatched from him a father, from her the husband of her youth. Every one involuntarily applies to it the epithets, "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," "the arrow that flieth by day"—phrases which the lapse of twenty centuries and the growth of literature have not enabled us to surpass in vivid imagery and forceful brevity. The mysteriousness of its power and the suddenness of its operation aggravate its terrors. Entering a town, it seems to fix its malignant eye upon its predestined victims. With escapeless ubiquity, it follows each, silently as his shadow, from his home to his business, perhaps back again to his home,—lays its torpedo finger on his hand, colours his flesh, shrivels up his limbs, twists, as it were, his very vitals, fevers his breath, and, too often, mocking the power of medicine, lays him, in an hour or two, a loathsome corpse! It passes from street to street, from the suburb to the city, entering, with impartial cruelty, the mansion of the sick and the hovel of the poor. No! not with impartiality—for where wretchedness abounds, there does cholera seem to revel; and that reveals at once the place of its birth and the secret of its power. Where the fields are undrained, where dungheaps fester in the gaze of day, where cesspools send forth their poison to swell the common atmosphere,—where the people feed on garbage and dwell in filth,—where the inhabitant is pinched by poverty, exhausted by toil, harassed by anxiety, enfeebled by sickness, fevered by intemperance,—there does the plague hold its carnival. Where we now write, there are a cattle-market and rows of slaughterhouses behind us, reeking gutters at our feet, and the Thames—a huge receptacle for the sewerage of the city—rolls its lazy course before us: what wonder if the dying and the dead are numerous about us? We say, then, that this visitation has arisen in the natural order of things—that only in the sense in which all human suffering is the punishment of human ignorance and neglect, is it "a judgment from God"—and that it calls us, therefore, not so much to prayer for its direct removal, as to prayer that we may be aroused by it to a more careful observance of those laws which God has written upon Nature and our own frame, and which are really as divine as any ever uttered by the tongue of inspiration, and to a more benevolent regard for the thousands of our fellow-creatures who, bound in the chains of ignorance and destitution, are the easy prey of sickness and death. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

The Harvest has begun in Scotland, and has proceeded rapidly through the Midland and Northern districts of England, with highly encouraging prospects as to yield, and an average promise as to sample. The potato continues, on the whole, safe from the disease of past years. In Ireland, especially, the prospect of a large potato harvest has brought down the price of potatoes lower than it has been since 1846, and has seriously checked the sale of Indian meal.

Poisoning a Child. — A woman named Mary Robinson, aged 24, has been committed for trial at the next Bury assizes, for the wilful murder of her child, who was, it is alleged, poisoned by the administration of a quantity of Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid.

Sunday Trains on Railways. — At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, held on Tuesday week, the question of running trains on Sundays was discussed at considerable length. Mr. R. Cox, W.S., moved:—

That a morning and evening passenger train, containing first, second, and third-class carriages, be run from Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sundays, calling at the intermediate stations; and, as the arrangements relative to the Sunday trains, previously to their discontinuance in 1846, appeared to be suitable for the public, and did not interfere with the hours of divine service, that similar arrangements be now adopted as nearly as can conveniently be done.

The question to be decided, he said, was simply, whether the running of a morning and evening train for passengers upon their line on Sundays was required by the exigencies of society—whether, in short, such an arrangement was indispensable to enable the public duly to perform the works of necessity and mercy. That trains were needed for this purpose was the deliberate opinion of upwards of 400 proprietors of the company, on whose requisition the meeting was called; and the committee with whom the requisition originated, had put into into the hands of every proprietor a statement of the evidence which they thought showed that public opinion was decidedly with them in this matter. Colonel Dundas proposed as an amendment—

That the meeting refuse the motion; and having entire confidence in the present board of management, resolve to leave this matter entirely in the hands of the directors.

After several speeches on each side of the question, the closing of the railways on Sundays was carried by the following votes:—

For the amendment not to run trains	7919
For the motion to run trains	7678
Majority against running trains	241

This majority seems to have rested on proxies. If the directors had used the 1,839 proxy votes left to their discretion, the supporters of Sunday trains, instead of having been in a minority of 241, would, it appears, have been in a majority of at least five times that amount.

The Coventry Gaol Chaplain.—The Secretary of State, Sir George Grey, has, we are informed, signified to the visiting justices of the Coventry gaol his entire concurrence in the course pursued by them in the immediate suspension, with a view to the subsequent removal, of the Rev. Richard Chapman, chaplain to the gaol.—*Coventry Herald.* [Mr. Chapman has anticipated the decision of the justices by resigning.]

IRELAND.

Improving Prospects. — In Ireland, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, "the beneficial effects of a good harvest are daily becoming more apparent, in a revival of confidence, to some degree, amongst all classes engaged in trade, as well as amongst landowners and farmers." A Tralee paper gives the following satisfactory statements:—"Last month there was 11,000 persons in the receipt of out-door relief in this union, besides having the workhouse full. Now the numbers on the relief-lists are reduced to little over 4,000, and there are over 1,000 vacancies in the workhouses.

The State Prisoners.—The *Liverpool Journal* has "good reason to believe that it is the intention of the Government, in deference to her Majesty's wishes, to pardon all the Irish State prisoners, at home and abroad." The *Cork Examiner* has a rumour that the father of one of the State prisoners has had an intimation from a higher quarter that in the course of a year the punishment of exile will be remitted, at the special instance of the Queen.

Tourists in Ireland.—Every train from the capital and every steam-ship crossing the channel convey tourists from England, Scotland, the continent of Europe, and even many from the New World, to enjoy the beauties of the Killarney mountains and lakes, and the enchanting scenery along the Kenmare river and Bantry bay, every one of whom on his return declares his expectations to have fallen short of the reality.—*Cork Paper.*

The Harvest.—The weather since Saturday has been extremely favourable, and there are no longer any fears for the fate of the harvest, which, it is admitted on all hands, will be abundant beyond the average of former seasons. A gentleman who has made a minute inspection of the crops in the south gives it as his decided opinion that there will be more food in the country on the 1st of January, 1850, than there has been for the last quarter of a century.—*Times Dublin Correspondent.*

A Burglar's Funeral.—Some excitement was occasioned on Saturday in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, by the refusal of the Rev. Mr. Jones, one of the curates of the parish, to read the service for the burial of the dead over the remains of the unhappy young man who was killed from falling from the top of a house in Oxford-street, a few days since, while engaged in committing a burglary. It appears that the deceased was a younger son of a tradesman who has lived in the parish for nearly half a century, and who possesses a family-grave in the churchyard. The poor father was anxious that his erring son's remains should rest in the same grave with those of his brothers and sisters; and, after the inquest had been holden, the body was removed from where it was lying to an undertaker's in Wardour-street, who made the necessary arrangements for opening the grave, and the interment was expected to take place at three o'clock yesterday. In the course of Friday, Mr. Jones ascertained the circumstances under which the deceased met his death, upon which he at once stated his objection to perform the usual service, and, we understand, had an interview with the Bishop of London on the subject, the result of which we cannot exactly state, but have reason to believe that the bishop declined advising. Mr. Jones persisted in his refusal, and as the family of the deceased were equally determined to bury their relative in their own parish churchyard, there appeared every probability of an unpleasant exhibition in the churchyard, the more so as the Rev. Mr. Hatton, the rector, was out of town, and could not be appealed to. The fact having been communicated to the churchwarden (Mr. Wilkinson, of Tavistock-street), that gentleman endeavoured to induce Mr. Jones to act, but without effect, and the body arrived at the church actually before any clergyman was in attendance to receive it, the mourners, of whom there were several, remaining in the most painful suspense. At length Mr. Wilkinson, who, in his anxiety to obtain a minister, had gone to the Clerical Club in Southampton-street, succeeded in inducing the Rev. Edward O. Morgan, of Stockwell, to read the service over the corpse. Mr. Morgan, we believe, was induced to consent purely from an impression that a clergyman, when duly called upon, had no right to refuse to perform the service. At the same time, there are many passages in this solemn case which Mr. Jones, with a very high sense of the sacredness of his calling, may have well hesitated to read under the circumstances. The deceased was only nineteen years of age, and a detective officer present pointed out among the crowd assembled there two or three well-known cracksmen.—*Sunday Paper.*

West Surrey Election.—A Correspondent states that "Mr. Briscoe (who once represented, first the whole county; afterwards the eastern division, and still more recently, the borough of Westbury), has retired in favour of Richard Wyatt Edgell, Esq., of Milton-place, Egham. The Tory interest is advocated by W. J. Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton—about three miles hence. Mr. Evelyn calls himself 'an attached son of the Church,' and no wonder, since he has several livings at his disposal. His property is inherited from confiscation of estates formerly belonging to the monastery of East Sheen; and I hear also that two of his brothers are being trained for the Church."

Freehold Associations. — More than £90,000 (says the *Newcastle Courant*) has recently passed through the office of Messrs. Sale and Worthington, for the purchase of freeholds in Yorkshire and Cheshire.

Continued from page 685.

legitimate channel. For himself, he had no doubt about the attainment of their object. They had a principle of eternal and immutable truth to stand upon—and on such a principle, once ascertained, he, for one, would rather plant his feet, even if he felt the whole world sinking beneath them, than join in the temporary shout of triumph with those who embraced a falsehood. They had had sufficient evidence that day that the cause of peace was making rapid progress. "We have met here," said the speaker in conclusion, "from all parts of the world as brothers [cheers], and, spite of all resistance, we will make all nations brothers before we abandon our enterprise" [loud and protracted cheering].

The close of the discussion on the resolution was then again put from the chair, when a man of colour, though not a negro, stood up and desired to address the meeting. Being requested to ascend the tribune, he complied, declaring his name to be Brown, and that he was an escaped slave from the United States.

Mr. William Brown said, that at so advanced a stage of the proceedings he should not have thought of taking up the time of the meeting, were it not that he desired at the Peace Congress of Paris to protest against the existence of the war element, which condemned three millions of men in the United States to slavery [cheers]. He had been a slave for 20 years, and he could speak from experience on the point. He could utter his sentiments with perfect freedom in Paris; but he could not do that in the United States; were he to do so his life would be in danger. Slavery had now been abolished in almost every country in Europe, whilst, shameful to say, it still existed in America. France, in her revolution of 1848, had rendered not only her inhabitants at home free, but had set her slaves in Martinique and Guadaloupe at liberty. He wanted to have the same effect produced in the United States. That could only be done by the destruction of the war element of which he had spoken. The dissemination of principles of peace, he firmly believed, would be the means of leading to the emancipation of the slave population in the United States [hear, hear].

The resolution was then put to the vote, and adopted by acclamation.

M. Coquerel here read a letter from M. Lacrosse, Minister of Public Works, relative to the playing of the grand water-works of Versailles on Monday next, and which communication, he said, he had not had in his possession when he had previously spoken of the matter. The letter was addressed to M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and placed in the most courteous terms at the disposal of the English and American visitors every facility to visit the museums of Versailles, the palace of St. Cloud, &c. The water-works, which were to play in the usual course on Sunday, would again play, as had been stated, on the following day. It was at the suggestion of M. de Tocqueville that this compliment to the members of the Peace Congress had been accorded [loud cheers].

The sitting was then suspended for ten minutes to allow the air of the hall to be renewed.

The Chairman, on the resumption of the sitting, proceeded to read the fourth resolution, thus worded:—

The Congress strongly disapproves of all loans and taxes destined to promote wars of ambition or conquest.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., presented himself in the tribune, and was received with immense applause. He delivered in French a speech, of which the following is a translation:—I have the honour to submit to your consideration a motion condemnatory of loans for warlike purposes. My object is to promote peace by withholding the sinews of war. I propose that this Congress shall make an appeal to the consciences of all those who have money to lend [hear, hear]. I do not allude to a few bankers who appear before the world as loan contractors. They are the agents only for collecting funds from smaller capitalists. It is from the savings and accumulations of the merchants, manufacturers, traders, agriculturists, and annuitants of civilized Europe, that warlike governments can alone supply their necessities, and to them we will appeal by every motive of self-interest and humanity not to lend their support to a barbarous system which obstructs commerce, uproots industry, annihilates capital and labour, and revels amidst the tears and blood of their fellow-creatures. We will do more; we will in every possible way expose the character and objects, and exhibit to the world the true state of the resources of every government which endeavours to contract a loan for warlike purposes. The time is gone by when barbarous nations devoted to war could conquer civilized Europe, unless, indeed, the latter will be so very complacent as to lend the money necessary for its own subjugation [hear, hear]. War has become an expensive luxury. It is no longer a question of bows and arrows, swords and shields [cheers]. Battles are now decided by artillery, and every discharge of a cannon costs from twelve to fifteen francs; I wish with all my heart it was ten times as much [loud applause]. The consequence is, that when countries behind the rest of Europe in civilization enter upon hostilities, they are obliged immediately to draw upon the resources of more civilized states—in other words, to raise a loan; and how is the money thus borrowed from the savings of honest industry expended? What is war in our day? Has it learned any of the charities of peace? Let us see. I hold in my hand an extract from a proclamation issued at Pesth, dated 19th July, and signed "Haynau." Praying forgiveness for your outraged feelings, I will read it:—

"Any individual who shall, either by word or action, or by wearing any revolutionary signs or emblems, dare to support the cause of the rebels; any individual who shall insult one of my soldiers, or those of our brave allies, either by words or blows; any individual who shall enter into criminal relations with the enemies of the crown, or who shall seek to kindle the flame of rebellion by reports spread for a sinister purpose, or who shall be rash enough to conceal arms, or not deliver them up within the delay fixed by my proclamation, shall be put to death within the shortest possible delay, and on the spot where the crime shall be committed, without distinction of condition or sex."

[Loud cries of "butchers! butchers!"] This was addressed to the inhabitants of Pesth; and a few weeks afterwards the same signature appeared to a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the countries of the Theiss, from which also I will read a short extract, and which I must declare to be the policy of the devil [loud laughter]:—

"Take care not to incur my vengeance by revolutionary movements. Not being able in such a case to find out the guilty party, I shall be compelled to punish the whole district. If on the territory occupied by my army, or on the rear, any offence shall be committed against my soldiers, or if any of the convoys should be stopped, or a courier, or the transport of provisions prevented, an immediate punishment shall be inflicted on the guilty commune; *it shall become the prey to flames, and shall be levelled to the ground*, to serve as a frightful example to other communes."

[Renewed cries of "butchers! butchers!"] I ask you, whilst your flesh creeps and your hair bristles with horror at these quotations, has war borrowed any of the charities of Christianity? Have modern warriors repudiated the practice of the barbarians of antiquity? For my part, I can see no difference between Attila and Haynau, between the Goth of the fifth and the Goth of the nineteenth century. But we address ourselves to those who, by their loans really hire and pay the men who commit these atrocities, and we say, "It is you who give strength to the arm which murders innocent women and helpless old age; it is you who supply the torch which reduces to ashes peaceful and inoffensive villages, and on your souls will rest the burden of these crimes against humanity." I shall be told that it is useless to make an appeal to the sensibilities of men who, with money lying unproductive at the bottom of their pockets, are thinking of nothing but five per cent. I will undertake to prove, though I shall not weary you with an opinion upon the subject, that peace will offer a far better field for the employment of the savings of agriculture than the field of battle, and that she will afford a much more profitable investment for the accumulations of industry than in partnership with Haynau and Co. This discussion will be raised again and again in various places. The Congress of Nations will make the tour of the civilised world. You, Frenchmen and French women, who have received with so much enthusiasm your English visitors, in whose name I thank you—who have known so well how to show the noble zeal in the cause of humanity which has prompted your American guests to cross the great Atlantic—who have welcomed the presence of Germans, Belgians, and Dutchmen, and the representatives of other nations in this hall—you have imparted to the Peace Congress a great moral power, which its members will endeavour to use for the benefit of humanity. We shall leave you with renewed hope and courage, confident that we have only to persevere resolutely, but legally, and always in a moral sense, and step by step we shall propagate the sublime idea which now reigns in this hall, till it embraces within its influence all the nations of the earth [loud and long-continued applause].

M. Feline declared that he had been for twenty years an advocate of peace principles, but he considered that measures ought to be instituted for the organization of means of defence in every country. The hon. gentleman went on dwelling on this point, declaring that cases might arise in which any country, no matter how pacifically inclined, might be obliged to stand on its guard against attacks from an unruly neighbour, or an armed coalition. [The assembly frequently expressed their disapprobation of the hon. gentleman's sentiments.]

The Chairman: I am obliged to remind the speaker, that the question at this moment is relative to loans contracted for wars of ambition and conquest, and I beg of him to confine himself thereto.

M. Feline said he would rather not speak if the tribune were not free [agitation].

M. E. de Girardin appeared in the tribune [applause].

The Chairman: I cannot allow the unmerited reproach addressed by the last speaker to the bureau to pass without protest. I have not infringed the liberty of the tribune. I only requested the speaker to confine himself within the limits of the question [approbation].

M. E. de Girardin: As a friend of peace, I understand peace in its widest signification; and for me the first condition of peace is the liberty of speech—the absolute respect of the right of discussion [approbation]. I do not believe that the last speaker exaggerated the right he possessed of expressing his opinion, provided there were the right of answering him. You have been told that nations must organize defensive war—that they must be prepared for events which create the necessity of defence. But that is organizing famine by war—that is, perpetuating what has existed for thirty years—that is, perpetuating misery, continuing to impoverish the country. And it is thus that you would prepare for it the means of resisting coalitions, if any could again be formed! No; there are other means of defence—war is made with money. Take, then, all of you the engagement not to participate in any way in a loan, the object of which may be to carry on war [applause]. Take the engagement; do more—denounce to the people the bankers who may subscribe such loans [rumours and applause]. Scout all taxes and loans of which the object is war: whoever wishes for the end should employ the means [applause]. I do not think I am wanting in patriotism, but I do not fear war; I do not fear the suppression of liberty, for liberty has made important conquests in the midst of the misfortunes of these latter days. A tribune has been raised at Vienna; the right of discussion has been established in Germany, and in some of the states of Italy. I have confidence in the right of discussion; I have more confidence in liberty than in battalions armed with the money of the poor. The affection of the people is more valuable to government than large battalions of armed men [loud applause]. Let us, then, have confidence in liberty—in the right of discussion—and we shall arrive at that pacification which progress will render definitive [loud applause].

Mr. Joseph Sturge observed that he understood that the last speaker objected to the words "of conquest and ambition" being retained, as unnecessary. He (Mr. Sturge) was anxious to see the proceedings pass over without any dissent or opposition. He and his friends would certainly prefer seeing the words retained; but he did not think that, if they were omitted, any principle could be compromised. He, therefore, should leave the matter in the hands of the meeting.

The objection then appeared to fall to the ground, as nothing more was heard of it.

The Rev. Mr. Pyne (an English clergyman) next addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution, as did also M. d'Eichtal.

The resolution was then adopted by acclamation, without any change, as originally proposed.

The eighth and last resolution, thus worded:—"The Congress decides that the committee be instructed to draw up an address to all nations, embodying the resolutions of the Congress; and that this address shall be presented to the various governments, and that special means be taken to bring it under the attention of the President of the French Republic," was then adopted unanimously, without discussion.

M. Visschers, one of the vice-presidents charged to report on the various propositions presented during the meetings, and which could not be examined and discussed from want of time, proposed that a committee should be constituted at Paris, which should correspond with those of England, the United States, Belgium, and any others that might be formed; the said committee to be formed of the members who had prepared the meeting of the Congress at Paris [hear, hear].

This double proposition was adopted.

M. Durkee, another of the vice-presidents, next addressed the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Pennington, another escaped slave, and now minister of the Presbyterian church in America, next came forward. He apologized for trespassing on the meeting at that late hour, but he was desirous of adding his humble voice to the declarations in favour of universal peace, which had been so eloquently put forth from that tribune. It had been suggested that the ministers of religion should use their utmost exertions to influence it into the minds of the rising generation; but he would observe that, in the present state of the public mind, it required a vast share of moral courage to inculcate such a doctrine. A love of war was looked upon by too many to be a mark of patriotism, and fighting for his country the best means of displaying that patriotism. It would therefore, he said, require great moral courage to tell men that such was not the way to show their love of their country. Another reason why he was anxious to address the meeting was, that if he had not done so he should have been considered as unfaithful to and unmindful of his brethren in captivity. He fully agreed with Mr. Brown that slavery was a great element of war, and that every man of real Christian feeling should put shoulder to shoulder to get rid of such a curse. He was sure that with the assistance of that society, the advocates of the abolition of slavery must triumph, when universal peace would reign on the earth, and when no other sentiment would be heard or expressed than that of peace and good will to all men [loud applause].

The rev. gentleman on leaving the tribune was shaken heartily by the hand by the Abbé Duguerry and the Rev. M. Coquerel, and by the Chairman, and received the congratulations of a number of other parties on the platform.

Mr. Cobden then rose to propose votes of thanks to the French Government for the marked kindness and liberality which had been shown to the members of the Peace Congress and the English visitors since their arrival in Paris; next, to the Chairman for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the business of the meeting; and, lastly, to the members of the bureau and the secretaries for the zeal and energy with which they had discharged the functions of their office. The following are the resolutions in detail:—

That the cordial thanks of this Congress be respectfully tendered to the French Government, for the facilities they have afforded for convening it in this great metropolis, and for the splendid hospitalities they have shown to, and have yet in reserve for, its members.

That the best thanks of this Congress be presented to the President, M. Victor Hugo, for the great ability, dignity, and courtesy, with which he has presided over and conducted its proceedings to a satisfactory conclusion.

That the thanks of this Congress be tendered to the Vice-Presidents, for the services they have rendered to the cause of peace by their presence and assistance during its proceedings.

That this Congress offers its sincere acknowledgments to the Secretaries, for the intelligence, zeal, and industry which they have shown in the discharge of their arduous and important duties.

Mr. Brotherton, M.P., supported the motion.

Mr. Smith, M.P., certainly thought that no doubt could exist that the gratitude of the Congress was due to the Government of France for the exceeding kindness which it had shown towards them. No passport had been required, their luggage had passed unsearched, and now the Grand Water Works were to play specially for the gratification of the members—a compliment, he believed, only paid to sovereigns [hear]. The hon. gentleman then passed a high eulogium on the Chairman for his dignified conduct, congratulated the Congress on having such a chairman, and the Chairman on having enjoyed the high privilege of presiding over an assembly whose proceedings would, beyond a doubt, be followed with such important results [hear]. He should most gladly second the propositions made.

Mr. Cobden said that, as there appeared to be no doubt as to the manner in which the propositions of thanks would be received, he should ask leave to put them severally to the vote, and then close the proceedings by three hurrahs, in the English fashion; he himself would act as fugleman, and give the signal [laughter].

Dr. Richie, of Edinburgh, said that in the course of the proceedings, England, Belgium, the United States, &c., had been all severally alluded to, and not one word had been said of his poor country, Scotland; and yet there, he could assure the meeting, there were hearts as zealous in the cause of peace as in any other part of the world.

M. Coquerel could assure the learned gentleman that, if no express mention had been made of Scotland, it was not from any want of respect, but because it had been included in the general term of Great Britain.

The propositions were then severally put to the vote, and adopted with immense acclamations, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.

The Chairman then rose to return thanks. My address (said he) shall be short; and yet I have to bid you adieu! How resolve to do so? Here during three days have questions of the deepest import been discussed, examined, probed to the bottom, and during those discussions counsels have been given to governments which they will do well to profit by. If these three days' sittings are attended with no other result, they will be the means of sowing in the minds of those present germs of cordiality, which must ripen into good fruit [hear, hear]. England, France, Belgium, Europe, and America, would all be drawn closer by these sittings [hear, hear]. Yet the moment to part has arrived; but I can feel that we are strongly united in heart [applause]. But before parting I may be permitted to congratulate you and myself on the result of our proceedings. We have been all joined together without distinction of country; we have all been united in one common feeling during our three days' communion. The good work cannot go back—it must advance—it must be accomplished [cheers]. The course of the future may be judged of by

the sound of the footsteps of the past! [hear, hear.] In the course of that day's discussion, a reminiscence had been handed up to one of the speakers, that this is the anniversary of the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew, the rev. gentleman who was speaking turning away from the thought of that sanguinary scene with the pious horror natural to his sacred calling. But I, who may boast of firmer nerve, I take up the remembrance. Yes, it was on this day, two hundred and seventy-seven years ago, that Paris was roused from slumber by the sound of that dread bell, which bore the name of the *cloche d'argent*. Massacre was on foot, seeking with keen eye for its victim—man was busy in slaying man. That slaughter was called for by mingled passion of the worst description. Hatred of all kinds was there urging on the slayer—hatred of a religious, a political, a personal character! And yet, on the anniversary of that same day of horror, and in that very city where blood was flowing like water, has God this day given a rendezvous to men of peace, where wild tumult is transformed into order, and animosity into love [immense cheering]. The stain of blood is blotted out, and in its place beams forth a ray of holy light [renewed cheers]. All distinctions are removed, and Papist and Huguenot meet together in friendly communion [cheers, which prevented the speaker for some time from proceeding]. Who, that thinks of these amazing changes, can doubt of the progress that has been made? But whoever denies the force of progress must deny God, since progress is the boon of Providence, and emanates from the great Being above [cheers]. I feel gratitude for the change that has been effected, and, pointing solemnly to the past, I say—Let this day be ever held memorable—let the 24th of August, 1572, be remembered only for the purpose of being compared with the 24th of August, 1849; and when we think of this latter, and ponder over the high purpose to which it has been devoted—the advocacy of the principles of peace—let us not be so wanting in reliance on Providence as to doubt for one moment of the eventual success of our holy cause!" [Immense cheering followed this address.]

Mr. COBDEN (when the excitement had somewhat subsided) then said—Now, gentlemen, that our proceedings have closed, let us terminate the whole with nine English cheers. I will give you the signal.

The hon. gentleman then marking the time, nine cheers were given with great strength of lungs, the French part of the audience joining in the cry most cordially.

The immense crowd then slowly left the building, and the last day's sitting of the Peace Congress of Paris was closed at a quarter past six.

LIST OF THE ENGLISH DELEGATES AND VISITORS PRESENT AT THE CONGRESS.

Aberdeen.
Ritchie, Rev. J. B.
Wilson, James H.
Andover.
Baker, James.
Baker, Miss M.
Appledore.
Clapp, Rev. Jerome
Clapp, Mrs.
Aylesbury.
Hamilton, J.
Lee, John, Esq., LL.D.
Lee, Mrs. C.
Shaw, C. J.
Willison, John.
Baldock.
Matthews, Henry.
Bath.
Brabant, Dr.
Cotterell, H. F.
Cotterell, F.
Hancock, E.
Pryor, Carl.
Rutter, J.
Spencer, Rev. Thomas.
Saunders, E.
Spender, J. C.
Titley, W.
Titley, J.
Wood, George.
Beverley.
Rodford, Harrich.
Rodford, Elizabeth.
Stevenson, G.
Barnstaple.
Clarke, J.
Clarke, Mrs.
Clarke, Three Misses.
Clarke, Master
Barking.
Harris, Henry.
Smorthwaite, Miss
New Basford.
Barton, John Webb.
Battle.
Slatter, Alfred
Weller, W.
Bedford.
Gutteridge, R., jun.
Hawkesley, Rev. J. W.
White, Edward.
Beeston.
Felkin, Robert.
Birmingham.
Baldwin, James.
Brame, W. R.
Cutler, Alderman.
Clark, Thomas.
Derry, Edwin.
Heath, John.
Hawkes, Benjamin.
Madely, Rev. E.
Palmer, Alderman
Palmer, J. G.
Palmer, Mrs.
Perry, J. C.
Sibree, Rev. P.
Sturge, Joseph.
Sturge, C. D.
Bolton.
Cunliffe, John.
Heywood, Robert.
Boston.
Mathews, Rev. T. W.
Noble, John.
Noble, Mrs.
Small, Thomas.
Small, Thomas, Jun.
Snaith, Miss.
Ward, John.
Bourne.
Pike, Rev. J. B.
Bradford.
Brown, Henry
Godwin, Rev. B., D.D.
Milligan, Alderman R.
Priestman, Joshua.
Priestman, John
Scott, Rev. Walter.
Bridgwater.
Clarke, Thomas, Jun.
Dowty, F.
Metford, Isabella.
Payne, Reuben C.
Payne, R., Jun.
Thompson, Metford.
Thompson, Miss
Bridlington.
Davison, John Willis.
Davison, Robert, Jun.
Wrangham, F.
Wrangham, George R.
Wrangham, John.
Wrangham, Joseph.
Brighton.
Bass, Isaac.
Coningham, William.
Chalk, Charles.
Horne, Sophia Heath.
Portlock, Samuel.
Stone, Charles.
Bristol.
Brown, Launcelot.
Charleton, Robert.
Carpenter, Robert.
Ham, Rev. J. P.
Hughes, Walter.
Harwood, Edward.
Matthews, Henry.
Matthews, Emma S.
Roper, Rev. H. I.
Bury (Lancashire).
Howarth, Rev. Franklin.
Thorburn, Rev. W. R.
Bury St. Edmund's.
Bodwell, Rev. J. C.
Donovan, John.
Fennell, S.
Simpson, J. K.
Burslem.
Kennedy, W. S.
Canterbury.
Prentice, Samuel.
Prentice, Mrs.
Cardiff.
Batchelor, J.
Carlisle.
Carr, J. D.
Lonsdale, Dr.
Nicholson, Eliza
Chelmsford.
Johns, William.
Johns, Mrs.
Johns, Emma.
Knight, Ann.
Wackrill, T.
Cheltenham.
Wilks, Rev. Mark.
Chichester.
Allen, Henry.
Cobham.
Saunders, Charles.
Cockermouth.
Fisher, J. C.
Fisher, A.
Coalbrookdale.
Graham, Thomas.
Colchester.
Catchpool, Thomas.
Hurnard, James.
Stevens, J. Lee.
Coventry.
Atkins, Edward.
Betts, John Y.
Cash, John.
Cash, Mrs. E.
Cash, Mary Ann.
Dunn, A. K.
Dunn, Mrs.
Dunn, Rhoda.
Dunn, Bryan.
French, Benjamin.
Hill, Thomas.
Hill, Mrs.
Hill, W. H.
Sibree, Rev. John.
Croydon.
Aris, Joseph.
Morland, John.
Morland, Mrs.
Morland, Lucy.
Parkinson, Robert.
Darlington.
Dale, David.
Harris, Mr.
Kitching, Alfred.
Derby.
Pegg, R.
Stevenson, W. R.
Devonport.
Foster, John.
Pyer, Rev. J.
Devizes.
Fox, Mary Ann.
Hooper, Mary.
Dewesbury.
Crayshaw, S., Jun.
Ridgway, Matthew.
Weeks, Rev. E. W.
Dover.
Briggs, T. B. W.
Castle, Thomas.
Cudworth, Mary.
Flashman, G.
Horsnaill, W.
Philpot, E.
Poulter, James.
Poulter, Mary Ann
Rees, Rowland.
Richardson, John.
Dorchester.
Froud, James.
Doncaster.
Marsden, Isaac.
Dundee.
Kennedy, James.
Rough, G.
Dunstable.
Gutteridge, Richard.
Dunfermline.
Cuthbertson, Rev. R.
Inglis, James.
Morris, James.
Dublin.
Webb, R. D.
Ebley.
Parsons, Rev. B.
Edenbridge.
Withers, Nicholas.
Edinburgh.
Armour, Harry.
Anderson, C.
Brown, James.
Caldwell, Robert.
Crow, F.
Faulkner, James.
Grinton, William.
Grinton, Amelia.
Johnston, George.
M'Leod, Anna.
Leishman, James.
Ritchie, Dr.
Ritchie, Agnes.
Ritchie, Elizabeth.
Renton, William.
Renton, William, Jun.
Renton, Mrs.
Russell, C.
Shaen, Rev. R.
Syme, J. B.
Scott, Mrs.
Wigham, Henry.
Enfield.
Monro, M. M.
Esher.
Saunders, Edward.
Exeter.
Fox, Robert Were.
Vysick, R. G.
Fenstanton.
Coote, Thomas.
Coote, Mrs.
Finchley.
Birch, Rev. G. B.
Fleetwood.
Salthouse, Thomas.
Glasgow.
Govan, W.
Galt, R.
Kaye, R.
M'Lean, J.
White, John C.
White, Charles.
Wotherspoon, J.
Gloucester.
Bowly, Samuel.
Bird, William.
Rees, William.
Waite, George.
Wilkes, G. P.
Gravesend.
Cartwright, F.
Pewtress, Thomas.
Pewtress, Mrs.
Pewtress, Miss.
Pryce, Rev. E. S., B.A.
Sturge, George.
Greenwich.
Cole, Henry.
Cole, Caroline.
Great Malvern.
Burlingham, A.
Guisboro'.
Dale, M. H.
Hadleigh.
Kersey, Samuel.
Halifax.
Booth, Miss.
Bull, Miss M.
Jones, Miss M.
Patchett, John.
Harwich.
Richmond, Luke.
Haverfordwest.
Sales, James.
Sales, Mrs.
Haverhill.
Gill, Rev. Henry.
Hayes.
Angus, Jonathan.
Hexham.
Cockbourn, John A.
Hitchin.
Whiting, Joshua.
Holmfirth.
Wood, Alfred.
Houghton.
Brown, Potto.
Cross, Francis.
Huddersfield.
Firth, Thomas, jun.
Labrey, John.
Robson, Isaac.
Williams, William.
Hull.
Bell, Edward C.
Collins, Edward F.
Priestman, Samuel.
Rickett, G.
Stephenson, W.
Stephenson, Mrs.
Wallis, C.
Wallis, Emma.
Hunstanton.
Hamilton, Rev. Robert.
Ipswich.
Burton, J. M.
Christopherson, G.
Christopherson, E.
Dothie, J.
Fraser, William.
Grimwade, Edward.
Goddard, E.
May, Margaret S.
May, Harriet.
Ridley, J.
Ridley, J., jun.
Isle of Wight.
Tupper, Mrs.
Jedburgh.
Jackson, John.
Jersey.
Jones, Charles, M.R.C.S.
Kelso.
Renton, Rev. H.
Kettering.
Stockburn, J.
Toller, W.
Llanelly.
Brooke, J.
Leeds.
Conder, Rev. G. W.
Hudson, E.
Milligan, R.
Pease, Thomas.
Wicksteed, Rev. C.
West, W., F.R.S.
West, Mrs.
Wilkinson, T. J.
Leicester.
Roper, Joseph.
Stevenson, George.
Sutton, Rev. H.
Winks, J. F.
Leominster.
Jones, Rev. Maurice.
Lewes.
Godlee, Burwood.
Godlee, Mrs.
Godlee, Miss M. A.
Godlee, Rebecca.
Horn, Sarah.
Rickman, Elisabeth.
Shewell, Mrs. Elisabeth.
Shewell, Miss A.
Shewell, Rose.
Shewell, Elisa.
Shewell, Frank.
Lincoln.
Norton, John
Paddison, Samuel
Liverpool.
Bishop, Rev. F.
Brownson, W. K.
Ewart, William, M.P.
Heyworth, Lawrence, M.P.
Heyworth, J.
Hood, Edwin Paxton
Kell, W. O.
Pringle, Adam
Thornley, Samuel
Urquhart, Thomas
London.
Anelay, H.
Allen, William
Allen, Mrs.
Burritt, Elihu.
Bassett, James.
Bassett, Miss C.
Bassett, Miss A.
Brightwell, B.
Burroughs, Mrs.
Burns, Rev. Jabez, D.D.
Burnet, Rev. John
Burnet, Mrs.
Brewin, Miss M.
Butler, T. E.
Buckingham, J. S.
Bendall, R.
Bendall, Mrs.
Box, Thomas
Box, Mrs.
Brown, G. G.
Cobden, R., M.P.
Conder, J. W.
Cassell, John
Cassell, Mrs.
Chancellor, H. J.
Cooper, Joseph.
Coventry, Samuel
Cunliffe, E.
Corsetter, J.
Clapp, Henry, jun.
Cater, Rev. P.
Cater, Mrs.
Dicksee, J. R.
Digby, Arthur.
Dampier, A.
Dornbusch, George
Dodd, Henry.
Dukes, Rev. Clement.
Elster, James G.
Edwards, J. Passmore
Evans, Robert P.
Fry, Edmund.
Fry, Sarah
Grove, James.
Guillaume, Edward
Hickson, James.
Hickson, Mrs. M.
Hindley, C., M.P.
Horsell, William
Hoe, Rev. B.
Hooper, M. C. J.
Hooper, Emilie
Hallett, H.
Hagan, Mrs. M.
Harris, John
Jerrold, Blanchard
Jones, J.
Jones, Miss
Kingsley, J., B.A.
Latchmore, E.
Leask, Rev. W.
Lovell, Dr.
May, E. H.
Merishaw, H.
Miall, Edward.
Owen, R. W.
Owen, D.
Peek, Mrs. J.
Peek, Miss E.
Peek, Miss J.
Pyne, Rev. Thomas
Perry, E.
Partridge, S. W.
Philp, Robert K.
Philp, Mrs.
Rosling, Alfred
Relfe, Miss
Rutter, William
Radford, J.
Scoble, John.
Soul, Joseph.
Spicer, William.
Spicer, Miss.
Steadman, Andrew.
Steadman, Miss E.
Stevenson, Rev. J., A.M.
Smith, B.
Stoddart, Rev. G. H.
Smith, Rev. J. Pye, D.D.
Thompson, T. W.
Thompson, Mrs.
Tomkins, M. J.
Tyler, Rev. W.
Tyler. G.
Tyler, J. T.
Tuckett, F. R.
Turnbull, Rev. J.
Villiers, C. P., M.P.
Vincent, Henry
Vieuxseux, P. T.
Wyld, James, M.P.
Williams, J., M.P.
Williams, T. G.
Whitehead, J.
White, Sarah.
Wilmshurst, B. C.
Warnum, A.
Waddington, Rev. J.
Yrigoyti, F. D.
Yates, James, M.A., F.R.S.
Loughborough.
Goadby, Rev. J.
Luton.
Brown, Miss Ann.
Brown, Miss Rachael.
Everitt, John.
How, Robert.
Willis, William.
Lynn.
Burlingham, D. C.
Hamilton, R.
Manchester.
Armitage, Sir Elkanah.
Armitage, Lady.
Armitage, George.
Alley, Peter B.
Adshead, J.
Burd, John.
Brightwen, Miss M. S.
Bradshaw, George.
Boyd, James.
Crosfield, Joseph.
Cunningham, W. A.
Card, N.
Drake, William.
Eveleigh, Samuel.
Fryer, Alfred.
Grindrod, J. M.
Goodier, John.
Goodier, Margaret.
Goodier, Elisabeth.
Grimes, Joseph.
Harvey, Alderman.
Harvey, M.
Hayworth, John.
Kershaw, J., M.P.
Kay, J. M.
Nodall, John.
Needham, Robert.
Prentice, Archibald.
Roberts, W. P.
Rawson, William.
Rostron, Lawrance.
Schofield, James.
Schofield, Mrs.
Simpson, James.
Satterthwaite, W.
Satterthwaite, Mrs.
Tysoe, Alderman.
Wilson, George.
Waterhouse, Henry.
Windsor, John.
Windsor, Mrs.
Windsor, Isabella.
Macclesfield.
Oldham, David.
Wright, John.
Maidenhead
Leake, Henry.
Leake, John.
Leake, Jane.
Leake, Mary.
Maidstone.
Edmett, G.
Laker, John.
Laker, Mrs.
Maldon.
Digby, W. G.
Digby, W., jun.
Digby, Miss.
Malton.
King, Samuel.
Pickering, Henry.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs.
Wise, Robert.
Market Drayton.
Stallybrass, Rev. T.
Margate.
Basfield, Joseph.
Basfield, Mrs.
Marten, F.
Marten, Mrs.
Melbourne, Port Phillip.
White, George.
Melbourne.
Scott, M.
Melksham.
Jeffreys, Samuel A.
Simpson, W.
Milford Haven.
Reynolds, Richard.
Reynolds, Bassett.
Reynolds, Mrs.
Thomas, Benj.
Thomas, A. C.
Nantwich.
Cliffe, F.
Moore, J. W.
Newark.
Grundy, Rev. G.
Robinson, J.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Charlton, G.
Cowen, J., sen.
Cockburn, J. A.
Dawson, Thomas.
Haggie, R. H.
Hebbron, Rev. H.
Mawson, John.
Moody, D. G.
Richardson, Henry.
Richardson, Mrs. H.
Robb, W.
Ridley, J.
Temperley, J.
Temperley, W. A.
Weatherby, Capt.
Northampton.
Hester, G., jun.
Hester, J. Cook.
Norwich.
Blakly, M., jun.
Breame, J. C.
Bunting, C. J.
Butcher, J.
Colman, J.
Crompton, Rev. J.
Nottingham.
Baldwin, B.
Dunn, John.
Dunn, Sarah.
Dunn, Ann.
Fox, Samuel.
Mallet, H.
Stevenson, W.
Stephenson, G.
Oldham.
Brownson, W. K.
Longley, Benjamin.
Longley, Mary.
Wood, Lucy M.
Oxford.
Burbidge, G. A.
Chilten, Mr.
Chillingsworth, John.
Hemmings, J. J.
Hatch, Henry.
Pike, John.
Pike, James.
Pike, Matilda.
Watkins, G.
Underhill, M.
Oakham.
Turner, J.
Paisley.
Brown, John.
Fullarton, A.
Melvin, William.
Steven, A.
Petworth.
Davies, Rev. W. P.
Plymouth.
Bryant, James, jun.
Burnel, John.
Clarence, Miss E. R.
Dawe, George.
Derry, David.
Derry, Rowland Hill.
Frean, George.
Freeman, Dr.
Hubbard, Alexander.
Hubbard, George.
Picken, S.
Preston.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, Charles.
Wilson, Mrs.
Ramsgate.
Caught, Gilbert.
Rawtenstall.
Aitken, Servetus.
Aitken, Isabel.
Whitehead, D.
Whitehead, Mrs. D.
Whitehead, P.
Whitehead, Mrs. P.
Whitehead, J. B.
Whitehead, Miss.
Whitehead, Marianne.
Reading.
Andrews, C. G.
Lovejoy, G.
Reigate.
Rees, Rev. Thomas.
Smith, Rev. Charles T.
Ringwood.
Harris, Rev. George.
Richmond.
Barry, Dr.
Ellis, Mrs.
Rochdale.
Holdsworth, John.
Holdsworth, Mrs.
Haworth, G.
Petrie, J.
Petrie, Miss.
Rochester.
Horsnaill, Edwin.
Wheeler, F.
Salford.
Brotherton, J., M.P.
Brotherton, Miss.
Harvey, W.
Morris, William.
Morris, Mrs.
Saladine Nook.
Stock, Rev. John.
Sheffield.
Belcher, Counsellor J.
Belcher, William.
Ironside, Counsellor.
Kitching, John.
Wall, James.
Watson, Thomas.
Skipton.
Hamerton, James.
Shelton.
Randall, T. Martin.
Randall, Mrs.
Shaftesbury.
Rutter, John.
Rutter, Clarence.
Rutter, Anne E.
St. Albans.
Peppercorn, J., jun.
Peppercorn, Sarah.
St. Ives.
Holland, Rev. J. R.
Staines.
Ashby, Thomas.
Ashby, Mrs.
Pellatt, Apsley.
Pellatt, Mary.
Pellatt, Anna M.
Stanfield.
Sowter, Rev. Thomas.
Stirling.
Smith, J. B., M.P.
Sticklepath.
Pearse, Ellen.
Southampton.
Sharp, Edward.
Stockton-on-Tees.
Benington, W.
Benington, Miss.
Stowmarket.
Webb, Lankester.
Sunderland.
Atchison, Mr.
Bowmaker, E.
Candlish, John.
Hills, John.
Hills, W. H.
Wight, Robert.
Stockport.
Hindley, W.
Street.
Clark, Cyrus.
Stroud.
Lewis, John.
Partridge, J. A.
Thame.
Johnson, W.
Marsh, James.
Thornton.
Priestman, Joshua.
Totnes.
Dury, E.

Uxbridge.
Wild, J.
Walsall.
Gordon, Rev. A.
Wakefield.
Harrison, W. G. (Mayor.)
Houldsworth, S.
Horner, James.
Lamb, W. T.
Warrington.
Carpenter, Rev. P. P.
Gaskett, S.
Hadfield, G.
Watlington.
Spyer, W.
Wellington.
Farrant, Robert.
Wellingborough.
Bearn, William.
Bearn, Mrs.
Wickwar.
Cossham, H.
Wigan.
Coop, T.
Wisbeach.
Dawbarn, W.
Dawbarn, Robert.
Gregory, James.
Whitehaven.
Peile, George.
Woodbridge.
Brown, J. S.
Worcester.
Barnesly, W. H.
Darke, S.
Worksop.
Plant, Robert.
Wycombe.
Lucas, Thomas.
Workington.
Penrice, A.
Penrice, Mrs.
York.
Allis, Thomas.
Fletcher, Caleb.
Marshall, Judge,
Youghal.
Fisher, P. M.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic is living in great retirement at St. Cloud, where his health is considerably improving. He receives no one, with the exception of a few of his most intimate friends. Louis Napoleon has been obliged to relinquish his balls and dinners; and within the last week, has dismissed half his household.

The Paris Opposition papers still continue to speculate on the chances of a modification of the Ministry. The *République* says, the retirement of M. Passy was positive, and that he himself did not conceal it. His projected income-tax, it appears, was found too revolutionary by his friends and colleagues of the Ministry. An article in the *Assemblée Nationale* of Friday respecting the alleged differences in the Cabinet, and which stated that MM. Molé and Thiers were quite prepared to take office in case their services were required, is said to have been communicated by the former of those distinguished persons. It is ascertained, however, from good authority, that so far as the latter is concerned, the statements are not well founded, and that M. Thiers is not prepared at this moment to form part of any ministry.

In the election for members of the Council-General, in the Canton of Canbremer, Calvados, M. Guizot, who was a candidate, only obtained 310 votes, while his competitor, M. Thirau, a notary, and Mayor of Canbremer, was elected by a majority of 897.

Letters from Perigueux state that M. Leon Faucher, who was about to return to Paris, has been detained in that town by serious indisposition.

The *National* states that the President has asked and obtained the hand of the daughter of the King of Sweden. On the other hand, it is said that the bait held out by the great powers, Russia and Austria, to the President, in the shape of a marriage, will now be eagerly seized, and Prince Paul of Wurtemburg is stated to be the prime mover of the intrigue, the result of which would be a match between the President and the Princess Augusta of Wurtemburg.

Father Ventura, who is at Montpellier, and cannot obtain a passport to Paris, has decided on going to America. "The chief of the Theatins," is is said, "will join a number of his brethren, and found an establishment in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

DEFEAT AND SUBMISSION OF THE HUNGARIANS.

The rumours contained in our last number as to the alleged defeat of the Hungarians, turn out to be too true. The details which have reached us concerning this unfortunate termination of the war are as follows:— General Haynau, after occupying Szegedin, as reported in our last, and driving the forces of Dembinski before him at the battle of Szöreg, advanced to relieve the fortress of Temeswar, which was some time ago erroneously stated to have been taken by the Magyars. General Haynau, supported by the Russian division under Panintin, was able to concentrate all his forces on this point. Here, also, the Hungarian corps under Vetter had formed a junction with Dembinski; and on the 9th a battle extending over a large district was fought, in which, after a furious cannonade, the immense force of the Russo-Austrian artillery silenced that of the Magyars, and an attack was ordered along the whole line, which the Hungarians were unable to resist. They fled, a large portion of them, however, maintaining order—but a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and 6,000 prisoners, were taken. It would appear that Bem, who had previously been defeated in Transylvania by General Luders, was present in this battle, having arrived the day before with a small reinforcement. During the battle, the garrison of Temeswar made a sally, thus adding to the discouragement of the Magyar forces. The garrison of this fortress, after sustaining a siege of many months, and losing nearly 3,000 men by battle and sickness, besides having at the time of their relief 2,000 in hospital, received Haynau's army with prodigious demonstrations of joy.

It is reported that Bem rallied the Hungarian forces after the affair at Temeswar, and again gave battle to Haynau, but was defeated, with a slaughter of 2,000 men, and the loss of 18 pieces of cannon, and many prisoners. But probably this is only another and distorted report of his previous defeat by Luders at Hermanstadt, where the same losses were attributed to him. The issue of the whole is, that he, Dembinski, Guyon, and Kossuth, sought safety in flight; and the report is, that after finding their way to Orsova, they crossed the Turkish frontiers.

Influenced doubtless by these great reverses, Georgey, with his army of 30,000 men, surrendered on the 13th to Marshal Paskiewitch. Since the surrender of General Mack to Napoleon, at Ulm, there has been no such event as this in Europe. It is the most extraordinary feature in the campaign. But as Georgey, after the departure of Kossuth from Arad, had been invested, by a vote of the Diet, with the direction of affairs, he must have adopted this extreme measure as a military man, convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood. He must be allowed to have been the best judge of his own position and resources; and surrounded as he was by overwhelming numbers, with a difficulty, probably, of obtaining provisions, he adopted the wisest course.

Though, as usual, there is much confusion in the accounts of these transactions, there can be no doubt of their essential truth, as Count Beckendorf, aide-de-camp to the Czar, arrived at Berlin on the 18th inst., especially charged to the King of Prussia with the announcement of Georgey's submission.

There are accounts of a meeting of the Diet (probably military leaders only) at Arad, at which Georgey advocated surrender, and was opposed by Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski. Georgey is said to have swayed a portion of the Southern army to join him in his resolve to surrender; and thereupon Kossuth, Bem, "and the leading members of the Diet," are said to have set out for Orsova, guarded by the army of the Baczka, and determined to resist to the last. There have been for some time past rumours of Georgey's opposition to the extreme political aims of Kossuth, and of his being head of a party desirous of peace. The present news may be the climax of these differences.

La Presse states, on certain and positive grounds, that the surrender of the Hungarian generalissimo was in consequence of a secret negotiation set on foot and managed by Lord Palmerston, who has succeeded in reconciling all parties! The surrender was "the result of negotiations skilfully conducted," chiefly with the object of depriving Russia of "a pretext for increasing her army of occupation, and of prolonging her stay beyond her own frontiers." On the other hand, a Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, "I learn, from excellent authority, that an offer which was made a few days since by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to act as mediator in the Hungarian question has been positively declined by our Cabinet."

The German papers contain two documents of importance relative to Hungary; the proclamation of Kossuth on laying down his office of Governor, and that of Georgey, announcing the extinction of the Provisional Government. They are as follows:—

KOSSUTH TO THE NATION.

After the disastrous battles which have taken place within the last few days, we can no longer have any hope of carrying on the war of self-defence with success against the great force which the allied Austrians and Russians have brought into the field. Under these circumstances, the present and future salvation of the nation can only be looked for at the hands of the leaders of its armies; and it is my firm persuasion that the longer duration of the present Government would not only be useless, but even detrimental. I therefore announce to the nation that, instigated by that pure, patriotic feeling, which induces me to dedicate my every measure and my whole life to my native country, I, for myself and in the name of the whole Ministry, lay down the reins of Government, and invest General Arthur Georgey with the supreme civil and military powers as long as the nation shall not make use of its right to dispose of them in another manner. I expect from him that he will employ the power vested in him, as far as in his power lies, to preserve the national and political independence of our poor fatherland, as well for the present as the future, and for this I, before God, make him responsible to the nation and to history. May he love his country as disinterestedly as I have done, and may he be more fortunate in securing the happiness of the nation than I have been! My actions can no longer be of service to my country, but if my death could be of advantage to it I would willingly sacrifice my life. May the God of justice and mercy be with the nation.

Signed by "Louis Kossuth, Governor. Bartholomew Szemere, Minister of the Home Department. Sebastian Vukovich, Minister of Justice. Ladislaus Csanyi, Minister of Public Works. Michael Howath, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs."

It is worthy of remark, that the style of the original document is infinitely inferior to the former productions of Kossuth's pen:—

GÖRGEY TO THE NATION.

Citizens,—The Provisional Government has ceased to exist. The Governor and the Ministers have voluntarily retired from their offices and the Government. Under such circumstances a military directorship is indispensable, and this, with the civil power, I provisionally take into my hands. Citizens! What can be done, in such an afflicting position, for our fatherland, I will do, either sword in hand or by pacific means, according as it may be necessary; but, at all events, so that fewer sacrifices may be required, and that persecution, cruelty, and murder may cease. Citizens! The circumstances are so extraordinary, and the blows of fate so heavy, that any fixed plans for the future are impossible. My only counsel and wish is, that you retire to your homes, and take no share, either in resistence or conflict, even if the enemy should enter the town which you inhabit, as the probability is, that you can only find safety for yourselves and your property by remaining in your homes and pursuing your usual avocations. Citizens! Whatever lot God, in his inscrutable will, has destined for us, we will bear with manly fortitude, in the blissful conviction that the just cause cannot be lost for ever. Citizens! May God be with us!

Arthur Görgey.

The surrender to Russia is the sequel of these changes. Altogether, arms had been laid down by 11 generals, 20,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry, and 130 pieces of artillery, had been given up. As Georgey approached the Russian troops, he exclaimed, "What cannot be undertaken and executed by such troops!" Immediately after the surrender, Paskiewitch detached a corps to Transylvania, to intercept the remnant of Bem's army. The surrender of Georgey was so unexpected, that, looking upon it as a snare, General Rudiger demanded that the Hungarians should destroy their ammunition, which, upon Georgey's command, was immediately done. Georgey is reported to have set out, accompanied by General Schlick, for Comorn, where he was to have a personal interview with Klapka concerning the surrender of that fortress. There can no longer be doubt of a general surrender. The *Presse* affirms that the two principal clauses of the convention which led to the capitulation of Georgey are—1. The integrity of the Kingdom of Hungary. 2. A complete amnesty, excepting for four persons, who, however, had already received passports for foreign countries. The surrender to Russia, instead of to Austria, is adapted to make the latter power feel its impotence; but it is a question whether it will be the better for Hungary.

Hopes, however, have been held out to Georgey that the Emperor of Russia will give him a command in his army.

Among the letters said to have been taken from the travelling carriage of General Bem, captured by the Russians in the "battle of Schäsberg," appears the following by the President Kossuth:—

I had no garrison in Pesth, and could not therefore expose the bank-note manufacture to a surprise of the enemy; therefore I was obliged to take the whole concern to pieces, and transport it (no feather-weight, for, what with presses, registers, &c., it amounts to about 6,000 centners) to Szegedin, just at the very time when I was forced to break off the note-printing at Debrecsin, on account of the approach of the Russians. The setting up of the machinery cost at least fourteen days, and during fourteen days we made not a single florin. Therefore you got no money but the 125,000 florins which I sent you on the 9th from Szolnok. I do what a man can, but I am no god; I cannot create out of nothing. For a whole year no receipts, empty coffers, and war! At this moment I have to maintain the following troops:—

Transylvania	40,000 men.
Upper Army and Comorn	45,000
Vetter (South Army)	36,000
Theiss Army	26,000
Peterwardein	8,000
Grosswardein, Arad, Szegedin, Baja, Zarander, frontier Cordon, and small Detachments	10,000
Total	165,000 men.

Then there is the reserve squadron of eighteen hussar regiments, seven battalions, forming 20,000 sick, 60,000 Landsturm—all of whom I must clothe, feed, pay, and take care of: then powder-mills, foundries, gun and sabre manufactory, cannon borery, bayonet factory, 24,000 prisoners, the whole civil administration, &c.

All this is no trifle, General; and for fourteen days the bank-note press idle. I beseech you be patient. I am no god. Die can I, and willingly, for the fatherland; but creation is a function beyond me.

Three days more, and the bank will be all right; and then I can and will remit, weekly, to your cashier, 200,000 florins. You want 800,000 florins, all in 30 and 15 kreuzer pieces. I beg you to recollect, that this will need 9,400,000 impressions; the press, too, worked by hand, steam not applicable; only twenty presses at work, so that each press comes in for 470,000 operations; so that, with ten impressions a minute, working day and night without a pause, to produce this amount requires thirty-three days. And this sum is the tenth part of our whole monthly outlay. This to explain the difficulties. I will do what man can; more is impossible for me.

Now for something of much importance, Lieutenant Field-Marshal.

"Messrs. Bolexes and Bolliak, emigrants from Wallachia, proposed to me the formation of a Wallachian legion. I approved the principle, and for the details referred them to the Lieutenant-General. Think of it. The matter is weighty—very. Should you enter Wallachia (which I could wish), this battalion should form the vanguard. The consequence would be incalculable. If the matter comes to a march into Wallachia, I beg you to take these gentlemen into your confidence some days beforehand, that they may be your pioneers; for it is devoutly to be wished that we should be regarded as friends in that quarter. In the proclamation I hold it highly necessary to say that we come as friends of the Turks and Wallachians, to deliver them from the oppression of the Russians. The Turks are playing a double game. *Il faut les compromettre.*

"I see in the papers your decree, whereby you suspend all civil jurisdiction. That is a step fraught with incalculable consequences, and can, without my consent, only come to pass when I acknowledge before the Diet that I am not Governor. Half the country is on flame about it. Wherefore do you compromise me, my dear Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal? Believe me, I have cares enow without my friends laying on more. That is what people call suspending constitutions. Even the Ministers need the authorization of the Diet to take such a measure, unless they would be impeached. A portentous crisis may grow out of it. Give me your hand to ward off this peril of intestine conflict. I entreat you, reflect upon our interview at Grosswardein. For the rest, I am of right good hope that we shall beat our foes, if we be but at one among ourselves. I am, alas, very sickly.

"Accept the assurance of my especial high regard,

"L. Kossuth."

ITALY.

The intelligence from Rome is of no great importance. The following extract, from the correspondence of the *Daily News*, will, however, be found interesting:—

Those suspicious or suspected persons who are thrown into prison as victims of ecclesiastical jealousy, are, for the most part, liberated immediately after by General Rostolan, or the commander-in-chief. Such, however, has not been the case with Doctor Achille, the convert to Protestantism, whose history I mentioned in a pre-

vious letter. The application made in his favour by the British consul has been merely productive of a change in his place of confinement, and he has consequently been transferred from the dungeons of the Inquisition to those of the Castle of St. Angelo, a change very little for the better, as it turns out. Being a case of religious accusation, this was probably not allowed to come within the province of French jurisdiction, but, in political and ordinary offences, the priests cannot exercise the power of binding and loosing so freely as they would wish. A French officer is still at the head of the police department, and, until that important engine of tyranny and terrorism is given up, no ecclesiastic can be said to have entered fairly into the rights and prerogatives of temporal rule.

A religious, as well as political, revolution appears to be unavoidable. The celebrated Padra Gavazzi is reported to have turned Protestant, and Padre Ventura, a man whose reputation as a theologian and a philosopher gives him great influence in this country, is said to be in a fair way of following the example. In fact, those who have hitherto supported the Papal cause now abandon it, declaring that the priests by their intemperate conduct are paving the way for the return of the liberals, in the same manner that the zeal of the republicans defeated their own end.

A letter from Ferrara, of the 14th, states that the corpse of the woman which was said to be that of a Madame Garibaldi, who had perished from fatigue and privations during her flight, has been examined, and recognised to be really that of the fugitive chief's wife.

Venice.—The *Milan Gazette* of the 19th instant, publishes a correspondence between M. Manin, Dictator of Venice, and M. de Bruck, who had previously opened with him a negotiation which ended without any result. M. Manin's letter is dated the 11th inst. He announces to M. de Bruck that, being invested with full powers by a decree of the 6th inst. to resume the negotiations, he was ready to come to an understanding with him relative to the conditions calculated to guarantee to Venice its honour and security. On the 14th, M. de Bruck replied to M. Manin that the Assembly having rejected the conditions previously offered with a view to avert the disasters and unavoidable consequences of war, an absolute submission could alone be accepted; that, nevertheless, Field-Marshal Radetzky, yielding to sentiments of humanity, was willing to confirm the concessions already made on the 4th of May, 1849; and that if the Venetians acquiesced in those conditions they might apply to the General of Cavalry, Gorzkowski, Commander of the besieging army, who would regulate the mode of execution according to the orders that had been forwarded to him. General Pepe has already quitted Venice with 200 Neapolitans, and Manin has declared the uselessness of attempting any longer to put off the inevitable catastrophe. Tommaseo and the Terrorist party alone raise their voices in favour of a prolonged resistance.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

President Taylor, in a proclamation dated the 11th inst., says, that there is reason to believe that an armed expedition is fitting out in the United States with an intention to invade Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico; that the best information which the Executive has been able to ascertain points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition, that it is the duty of the Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by these citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. He, therefore, warns persons from entering into this project. This expedition is said to be preparing in New York and other cities of the Union.

President Taylor, while on a tour through the northern states, was attacked by severe diarrhœa; and, by the latest accounts, remained very unwell.

The cholera epidemic was on the decline at New York. The cases for the week ending 12th inst. were 609; deaths, 283.

The election returns of members of the Kentucky Convention for reforming the constitution of that state show a large majority in favour of the pro-slavery candidates.

The August elections for members to the next Congress have resulted unfavourably for the Whig party. They show a difference in several districts as compared with the voting in the same places at the Presidential election. It is understood that there is a net democratic gain of one member in Kentucky, two in Indiana, and two in Tennessee. This will give that party a small majority in the House of Representatives, supposing the numbers yet to be heard from at the November elections to be politically the same as in the last Congress; of which no doubt is suggested.

By latest accounts from California, affairs in the territory were, in a commercial point of view, rather disastrous to the shippers of goods. There had been a large number of arrivals, and the markets had been overstocked with all kinds of merchandize. It was represented that goods could be purchased to ship back to New York to pay a profit in that market. The political condition of the territory was a little more settled. A proclamation of General Riley, United States officer, advises the people of California, that they need not expect to be tolerated in any effort to establish an independent government; that he has orders from the Administration to have elections held to send delegates to a convention to draught a State Constitution, and that he was determined to carry out the wishes of the Government at Washington. Our letters state that the people, with a few exceptions, seem disposed to acquiesce in this movement. The Convention was to meet on the 1st of September. The accounts from the mines are confused and conflicting. There was plenty of gold there, but the labour necessary to obtain it intimidated those who were unused to much physical effort.

The British American League Convention, lately in session at Kingston, was composed of about 150 members, three-fourths of whom were from Upper Canada, but none appeared from the neighbouring provinces. The labours of the Convention were concluded on the 31st of July, by a declaration, that whenever the Provincial Parliament should be called together, the delegates should also assemble at the same time and place. Another result of their deliberations has been an utterance of the opinion that the salvation of the Canadas, so long as they remain a colony, depends on forming a confederation of the North American provinces, which would place the French party in a minority, and for that reason is scarcely likely to find favour with them.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The accounts contained in the Continental papers of the position of the crops are generally encouraging. It is stated that throughout the South-west of Germany the wheat harvest has been exceedingly good, while the returns of other produce have also proved extremely abundant.—*Times*, City Article.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Church-rates. — Leicester. — This populous borough has at length entirely emancipated itself from the obnoxious impost of church-rates. For many years past, no attempt has been made by the Church party to lay a rate, except in the parish of St. Martin, which is the smallest, and is also the stronghold of High Church and Tory principles. In this parish an annual contest has taken place between the Churchmen and the Dissenters, in which the latter have always been in a minority, both in divisions and on the poll. Many of our readers will remember that about ten years since, Mr. W. Baines was imprisoned in the county gaol, at the suit of Messrs. Jolly and Berridge, the then churchwardens of this parish, for contempt of the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court; and every year the goods of many of the Dissenters have been seized and sold to pay the expenses of the worship of their richer neighbours. During this period, public opinion has been gradually progressing in favour of religious liberty; and the violent proceedings of some of the Church party have tended not a little to disgust their more moderate brethren, until at length the tide has turned against them, and victory has declared in favour of the persecuted. On Thursday last the usual meeting was convened in the church, and was numerously attended by both parties. The Rev. E. T. Vaughan (the vicar) occupied the chair, and called upon the vestry-clerk to read the churchwardens' accounts, in which were included several specially objectionable items (for decorating the church at Christmas, &c.), and also a long lawyer's bill, which so roused the feelings of the parties present, that the motion for passing the accounts was negatived by a majority of 20. Mr. Luck, the senior churchwarden, then produced the estimate for a church-rate for the ensuing year, and Mr. Thomson (wine-merchant) moved, and Mr. Crick (shoe-maker) seconded, that a rate of 4d. in the pound be laid. An amendment was moved and seconded by Messrs. Winks and Baines, to the effect, that the meeting recommended the churchwardens to endeavour to obtain the amount necessary for carrying on public worship in the church by voluntary contributions. This the vicar refused to put to the meeting, and called for a division on the the original motion; when there appeared—for the rate 56, against it 80. A poll was then demanded by the mover of the rate, which commenced forthwith, and closed at twelve o'clock on Friday—the result showing, that after a continued struggle of at least eighteen years, a majority had for the first time been polled against the rate; the numbers being—

	Persons	Votes
Against the rate	157	203
For the rate.....	136	191
Majority against the rate	21	12

The Wesleyans and the Expelled Ministers.—The proceedings at the recent sitting of the Wesleyan Conference, in connexion with the exclusion from the privileges of the society of three of its liberal members, appears to have aroused a spirit of energetic remonstrance in the Wesleyan body throughout the kingdom, which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to subdue. The enactment of 1835, by virtue of which the recent inquisitorial proceedings were conducted, has been loudly condemned by many parties, and the "contumacy" for which Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, were excommunicated has come to be looked upon as a less heinous offence than the dictatorial mandate of Conference pronounced it. Meetings of members of the Wesleyan body have been held in various parts of the country, within the last few days, for the purpose of sympathizing with the persecuted trio; and we are glad to find that in all cases that sympathy has been warmly accorded, in some instances in no unsubstantial form. At a meeting held at Sheffield Park on the 14th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this meeting deeply sympathizes with the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, who have suffered expulsion from the Wesleyan community because of the bold stand made by them against the Declaratory Law of 1835, and believes such law to be contrary to the law of Christ, and that, if carried out, it will be subversive of Methodism. That this meeting pledges itself to use all constitutional means to get erased from the Methodist statute-book the law in question, involving, as it does, principles repugnant to the whole tenor of Christianity, and containing, in their incipient state, the essential elements of Popery, against which, in the opinion of this meeting, it becomes every right-minded man to make a determined stand.

On the same day a meeting was held at Nottingham, at which a subscription was originated with a view to purchase an annuity for the Rev. J. Everett, the Rev. S. Dunn, and the Rev. W. Griffith. At York, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Norwich, Wakefield, Hull, Ipswich, and in many other important circuits, meetings have also been held, in all of which unqualified disapprobation has been expressed of the "unjust, unchristian, and inquisitorial law of 1835." Many of the meetings were numerously attended by local preachers, leaders, stewards, and trustees; and office-bearers seem invariably to have presided; and leaders, preachers, or trustees, to have moved and seconded the resolutions.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Wesleyans at Derby.—The Rev. S. Dunn and the Rev. W. Griffith, jun., were invited to attend a public meeting on Tuesday last, in the large Lancasterian school-room at Derby, but, long before the time announced for the commencement of the meeting, it was found necessary, from the crowded state of the place, to borrow the British school-room, a large building near at hand, and which was also instantly filled. The Rev. S. Dunn addressed one meeting, while the Rev. W. Griffith addressed the other. The sympathy with the three expelled ministers was intense and general, while the indignation at the injustice of the Conference in expelling three of its brightest ornaments, *without any charge being preferred against them*, was deep and universal. Amongst the contributions towards a fund to purchase annuities for the three persecuted individuals, was one from the High-Sheriff of £10, and another from a clergyman of £10.—*Nottingham Review*.

Bristol.—A number of trustees, leaders, stewards, local preachers, and other officers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, to the number of ninety, in the Bristol north and south circuits, have issued an address expressing strong dissent against the expulsion of the authors of the "Fly Sheets" from the connexion. "The principle," they say, "upon which three devoted ministers of Christ have been ignominiously expelled from the Wesleyan connexion as established by our venerable founder, and an enactment unprecedented, except in the annals of a corrupt church."

From an advertisement published elsewhere, it will be seen that, on Friday evening next, the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, will attend in the large room, Exeter Hall, to give explanations respecting their recent expulsion from the Wesleyan connexion. The proceedings will no doubt be of a highly interesting character.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Maria Manning was brought to London on Friday morning, and was first taken to the Southwark Police Station at Stone-end. Here the charge was recorded; and she drank a cup of coffee during the process. When asked if she knew of what crime she was accused, she answered, with perfect composure, "No, I know nothing." She hesitated a moment before giving her London address, but stated it correctly. The other questions she answered with indifference. After the charge, she breakfasted, and then lay down to recover some of her sleep lost on the journey; while dozing, she often murmured, "Oh dear! where am I?"

At ten o'clock, she was brought before Mr. Secker, the magistrate. Before the practised eye of the police reporters, the "beauty" ascribed to her last week disappears: she is tall and stout, and somewhat coarse and masculine in features, but not ill-looking nor ungainly; her age she stated at twenty-eight, but she looks older; at first she was pale, but subsequently a flush improved her appearance; her manner was self-possessed, but respectful. The charge was formally stated by the police-officers, and the prisoner put no questions: but it is said that at a subsequent interview with Mr. Moxey, who brought her from Edinburgh, she declared that she was innocent.

The adjourned inquest on the body of O'Connor was resumed on Friday. The only evidence of interest was that of Mr. Massey, a medical student, who lodged with the Mannings: he recollected several conversations with Manning, in which he had "asked what drug would be most likely to produce stupefaction, so as to cause a person to put his hand to paper;" "what part of the skull was most dangerous to injure;" in reference to Rush, "did Mr. Massey think a murderer went to heaven?" Once, when O'Connor had drunk wine in fear of cholera, Manning proposed that Mr. Massey should "frighten him well about the cholera, and persuade him to take large quantities of brandy." He had inquired if an air-gun made any noise in firing. Once he said he hated O'Connor and O'Connor hated him; and another time, "For God's sake, never marry a foreigner: she'll be the ruin of you." The inquest was adjourned till Monday.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Count and Countess de Neuilly at a *dejeuner à la fourchette* in the Mansion-house, on Thursday afternoon. The Duchess of Orleans and the Counts of Paris and Chartres were of the party, with a numerous suite. The Lord Mayor received his visitors in state, surrounded by a number of civic guests; the banquetting hall shone with plate; the feast was sumptuous, and right royal in the brevity of its speeches to the toasts. When the ex-king returned to his carriage, several citizens insisted on shaking hands with him, apparently to his hearty satisfaction.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 29, Two o'clock.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The English and American delegates and visitors returned to London at a late hour last night.

The following letter from Samuel Gurney, Esq., the head of the great London house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., one of the largest monetary establishments in Europe, was adverted to in the Peace Congress on Friday. It is important, as it embodies the decided opinion of a gentleman eminently qualified by his position and sagacity to give it. Mr. Gurney is the brother of the late Elizabeth Fry, and of Joseph John Gurney, names well known and appreciated throughout the continent. The letter is addressed to Joseph Sturge, Esq.:—

London, 8 mo. 23, 1849.

My dear friend,—I incline through thee to express my warm interest in the convention now being held in Paris to promote peace and good-will upon the earth, and the prevention of war and its consequences, bloodshed, cruelty, misery, and sin. I trust the convention will adopt the principle that *all* war is inconsistent with the benign doctrines of Christianity. No one will deny that the blessed state of peace predicted in the Scriptures will be bestowed upon the world through the medium of Christianity carried out into practice in its perfectness. If so, can any step, however small, towards so great an end be based otherwise than on wisdom and sound policy? Permit me to call thy attention to the standing armies and navies of the nations of Europe. I trust the Congress will come to some strong resolution on the subject. The argument that one nation must pursue the practice because another does, is fallacious—mutual agreement to the contrary destroys the argument, if there be any force in it. I venture to throw before thee, however, some considerations on the subject, on grounds undoubtedly political, but certainly consistent with Christian propriety. In round numbers, I presume that not far short of two millions of the inhabitants of Europe, in the prime and strength of their lives, have been abstracted from useful and productive labour, and are made consumers, only, of the good gifts of the Almighty, and of national wealth. The cost of the maintenance of these armies and navies cannot be very much less than two hundred millions of pounds sterling per annum, taking into consideration the subject in all its collateral bearings; at least, it must amount to an enormous sum. Does not this view of the subject, in a large degree, expose the cause of such masses of poverty, distress, and sin, which at present pervade many of the districts of Europe? Is not such the legitimate result of so vast a waste of labour, food, and wealth? Moreover, I venture to give it as my decided judgment—a judgment formed upon some knowledge of monetary matters, that, unless the nations of Europe adopt an opposite system in this respect, many of them will inevitably become bankrupt, and will have to bear the disgrace and evils of such a catastrophe. I could particularize the financial state of many of these nations, but will confine myself to those of France and England. Of the former, I speak with great delicacy, seeing the generous reception she has given to the Congress; but, deeply interested as I am in her welfare, I should rejoice to see her take possession of the benefits and prosperities that must arise to her in a financial point of view, as well as in other respects, by adopting an opposite course to that which she has hitherto done in respect of military establishments; I acknowledge I tremble for her if she persists in the plan hitherto pursued. In respect of my own country, I more boldly assert that it is my judgment that, unless she wholly alters her course in these respects, bankruptcy will ultimately be the result. We have spent from fifteen to twenty millions sterling per annum for warlike purposes since the Peace of 1815. Had that money been applied to the discharge of the National Debt, by this time it would have been nearly annihilated: but, if our military expenditure be persisted in, and no reduction of our National Debt take place at a period of our history certainly characterised by very fair prosperity and general political calm, how is it to be expected that the amount of our revenue will be maintained in a time of adversity, which we must from time to time anticipate, in our future history? Should such adversity come upon us, I venture to predict that our revenue will not be maintained, nor the dividends paid, unless more efficient steps be taken to prevent such a catastrophe in these days of prosperity and peace. Excuse my thus entering at large upon the great principles of love, good-will, and peace; and with a good hope that the Congress will promote their advancement, I subscribe myself, very sincerely, thy friend, SAMUEL GURNEY.

The Archbishop of Paris has requested the Abbé Duguerry to communicate to the Peace Congress through the English Secretary, Mr. Richard, that it was his intention to have attended the last sitting of the Congress, on Friday last, but that he was prohibited by his physician from doing so, on account of the state of his health. He had also purposed inviting the committee of the Congress to a dinner, and the delegates to a *soirée*, at the palace, but was prevented from carrying out his intention from the same cause.

The foreign members of the Peace Congress visited, on Saturday, the Palace of the National Assembly. Every part of the building was exhibited to them; and they in particular expressed great admiration of the frescoes of M. Delacroix, in the library. A considerable number of Quakers were amongst these gentlemen.

On Sunday morning, two religious services were held at the place of Congress, the Society of Friends having a meeting of themselves in the large hall. Mr. Pennington, of New York, a coloured minister, preached from the parable of the grain of mustard seed; and Mr. Burnet in a second sermon, on the hymn of the angels over the plains of Bethlehem. Mr. Owen, of London, read the Scriptures; Mr. Brock, and Professor Allen, of America, engaged in prayer. After these services, many of the visitors went to the Evangelical Protestant Chapel. In the evening, at six, Mr. Brock preached.

La Presse publishes the model of a petition having for its object the carrying out of the views of the Peace Congress. It demands the abolition of the conscription, the establishment of a voluntary system, and the reduction of the army to 180,000 men, or one soldier for every 200 citizens. The petition is ready for signature at the office of *La Presse* and in the provinces.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN QUESTION.—The news from Hungary has already begun to produce its effect in Germany. At a meeting of the First Chamber at Berlin, on the 24th instant, Count Bulow, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, made a statement on the subject of the German question, in the course of which he said:—

If the Bundes-staat, with the supremacy of Prussia, be accepted, we shall be found ready; if not, a return to the *old confederation* is infallible. (This passage in Count Bulow's speech seemed to create great surprise and disappointment amongst those who were prepared for energetic acts from the present Government.)

On the following day, M. Radowitz made a statement in the Second Chamber on the same subject:—

His Majesty's Government is perfectly conscious of what it is doing, and it will not flinch from its duty, aye, in extreme cases. Whether the work undertaken by it will have a happy issue, that depends, in addition to God's assistance, upon whether our exertions will also meet with due recognition. You, gentlemen, by your votes, will conduce much to the success of the work; you will also bear witness, that it is not Prussia who desires the exclusion of Austria from the German Federal State. Prussia pursues no exclusive and selfish path; it performs difficult duties; *it will not take, but give to the grateful, and also to the ungrateful* [loud bravos]. We will contend with all our might for the federal state, whether with few or many assentient voices [bravo].

HUNGARY AND RUSSIA. — The general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian general surrendered with his army to Paskiewitsch on a pledge being given by the Russian commander that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary. Should this be the explication of the enigma—and it is a very natural one, for the Hungarians, in disgust of Austria, have latterly been not unwilling to fling themselves into the arms of Russia—then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards that universal empire, wielded either *de facto* or by influence, which Napoleon foretold to Europe.—*Daily News.*—— Vienna papers and letters are of the 23rd inst. They inform us of the capture at Arad of M. Kossuth's bank-note press and the staff of his Ministry of Finance. It is also officially asserted that Prince Paskiewitsch was preparing to transfer Georgey and his disarmed troops to the custody of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief. The exact number of the cannon which Georgey surrendered was 138.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDERS.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. O'Connor was resumed on Monday. The evidence was important. W. Kirk, a cabman, deposed to having taken two boxes in which some of the deceased's property was found, to the South-Western Railway, and leaving them there by direction of Mrs. Manning. Mr. Haynes, inspector of police, stated that he searched the boxes:—

None of the articles bear the initials, "O'C." Witness handed three silver spoons to the coroner, one with a crest, and two from which the crest seemed to have been erased. He also produced the skirt of a plaid dress, which was in the small box, the internal lining of which he said was marked with what he believed to be blood, from the bottom to the top, where it was joined to the body. He also produced the body of the dress, which appeared to have been recently washed; also two small toilet covers, edged with lace, spotted and splashed in the same way, but the marks are more the colour of iron-mould than of blood, although evidently produced by some liquid.

Mr. Moxay, superintendent of the Edinburgh police, detailed the circumstances of Mrs. Manning's capture with the railway scrip, formerly belonging to Mr. O'Connor, in her possession. Ann Harmer, the landlady of the house where Mr. O'Connor lodged, said that from Thursday, the 9th, to the Monday following, no one but her sister and herself had access to Mr. O'Connor's apartments, except Mrs. Manning. The Coroner, in summing up, begged of the jury to dismiss from their minds everything they might have read on the subject of the alleged murder, and to consider only the evidence. Having referred to the nature of the wounds inflicted on the deceased, and also to the secreted position of the body, he thought that the jury would at once conclude that these wounds must have been inflicted by some other person or persons than the deceased himself. Then came the question who the person or persons were that could have been induced to take away his life. He referred particularly to the evidence of Superintendent Moxay, showing Mrs. Manning to be in possession of railway shares and Bank of England notes which were proved to have been the property of the deceased. It was for the jury to decide whether the deceased was murdered for the purpose of obtaining this property, and whether there was any other person in the house at No. 3, Minver-place, when the murder was committed, than Mr. and Mrs. Manning, and whether, in fact, there was not sufficient evidence, looking particularly to that of Mr. Massie, and to that which related to the purchase of the shovel, to bring the guilty act home to those two persons.

The room was then cleared (half-past 9 o'clock), and the jury, after deliberating for half an hour, came to the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, Patrick O'Connor, has been brutally murdered by George Frederick Manning and Maria Manning."

Manning has not yet been apprehended, but the exertions of the detective police are still unabated. Yesterday fortnight a person corresponding in every respect with Manning's description, called at the office of the shipping-agent for the purpose of taking his passage to Australia, and when told that the price would be £15, he said he would pay £13, being all the money he had in the world. He went away, and said he would call again in the course of the day to see whether they would take the £13. The gentleman whom he saw on that occasion does not recollect seeing the person again, but he has every reason to believe that the party referred to is on board the vetsel, from the fact of a person paying that sum at the office for his passage. It was expected that the "Constant" would be at Plymouth yesterday, or to-day, and should Manning be on board he will be immediately apprehended by Field. Yesterday several constables were despatched to Southampton, but it had not been ascertained whether any tidings had been received from Jersey. In point of fact nothing can at present be stated as to Manning's whereabouts which leads to any certain conclusion on the subject.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending Saturday, August 25, the deaths in London were 2,457; of which 1,276 were by cholera, 238 by diarrhœa. The deaths from all causes in each of the last seven weeks were 1,070, 1,369, 1,741, 1,931, 1,967, 1.909, 2,220, 2,457; the deaths from cholera, 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, 823, 1,229, and 1,276. Although the number of deaths last week is greater than any number yet recorded, it is gratifying to learn that aciive measures are now in actual operation, or commencing in every district, to combat the great epidemic which has already destroyed 7,470 lives in London. The mortality stands in favourable contrast to that which has been felt in other cities, where the visitation has recalled the ravages of the middle ages.—*From the Registrar-General's Return.*

WEST SURREY ELECTION. — RETIREMENT OF MR. BRISCOE, AND ADOPTION OF MR. EDGELL.—A meeting of the Liberal electors was held at the Crown Inn, Guildford, on Saturday last, H. L. Long, Esq., in the chair, which was well attended. Mr. Briscoe explained the cause of his retirement, which had reference to the expenses of the election. The manner in which he had, however, come forward, elicited enthusiastic approbation. G. T. Nicholson, Esq., of Waverley Abbey, then proposed as a candidate R. W. Edgell, Esq., of Milton-place, Egham. G. Best, Esq., seconded the motion. Mr. Edgell addressed the electors, stating that until within a few hours he had had no expectation of his becoming a candidate. He explained his political views on the current topics of the day, which, with his replies to questions from Captain Mangles, Mr. Hockley, and other electors, were highly satisfactory. Resolutions were passed in Mr. Edgell's favour, who, after the meeting, canvassed the farmers in the market, and obtained many promises of support. The Speaker's warrant has been issued, and the election is fixed for Monday, Sept. 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Heald (Lola Montes) have embarked at Marseilles on board the "Maria Antonietta," *en route* for Rome.

POOR RELIEF IN CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—By an act of last session 12th and 13th Victoria, chap. 64), doubts are removed as to the authority of justices in cities and boroughs under the poor-law of the 43rd Elizabeth. They may now act in all matters relating to the poor as justices in counties under the same statute.

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS. — Up to last evening, seventy-four plans for the drainage of the metropolis had been received at the Metropolitan Court of Sewers. Several of these have been abridged in accordance with the late resolution of the court, but some of the candidates have intimated to the commissioners that it is impossible to make their statements shorter, and that if they are not to be treated as sent they are to be returned to the writers entire.

M. VAVIN, who was appointed to arrange the accounts of the ex-King Louis Philippe, has terminated his labours. The landed property of the King is estimated at 250,000,000f., producing only 5,000,000f. per annum. His debts amount to about 30,000,000f. The King has desired that each of his creditors shall receive a sum on account, and further, that the forests of Pacy-sur-Eure, the forest of Bacqueville, the forest of Montrielard, near Amboise, the forest of Sivry, in the neighbourhood of Dreux, a portion of the woods of La Ferté Vidame, several portions of the woods of Saint Dizier, Joinville, and the forests of Bruadan, near Remerantin, should be sold for the payment of his debts.

THE COST OF PROSECUTIONS.—A committee was lately appointed by the Town Council of Sheffield to consider the subject of Assize Prosecutions, and suggest some means for diminishing their cost. It appears that the annual number of prosecutions at York Assizes from the West Riding, during the six years from 1843 to 1846, was as follows:—308, 147, 167, 193, 176, and 187; and the average cost of each prosecution in those years was £48 17s., £55 3s., £43 14s., £44 19s., £51 8s., and £58 2s. The average yearly number from Sheffield was 19, and the average cost £55 8s.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

Having a continuance of very fine weather for the harvest, and favourable accounts being received of yield from all quarters, we are, notwithstanding the limited supplies fresh in, very dull for every article of grain, and are looking for declining rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,910 qrs.; Foreign, 2,390 qrs. Barley—English, 160 qrs.; Foreign, 1,370. Oats—English, 80 qrs.; Foreign, 5,290 qrs. Flour—220 sacks.

A gentleman observed upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, the other day, that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard; for he never attempted to speak but he excited general pity.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Her Majesty may be expected to return to Osborne-house from Scotland about the 20th of September. Lord John Russell will remain at Balmoral for a fortnight. Sir George Grey will remain at his seat, Falloden, until his return to Scotland, whence he will probably accompany her Majesty on her homeward journey. Her Majesty and suite will return by land to London, travelling as last year, by the Caledonian Railway.—*Observer.*

Balmoral has been much improved since her Majesty's last visit. The pleasure grounds about the house have been laid out anew in an exceedingly tasteful style, and are now in complete order and luxuriance. A large addition has also been made to the castle itself—an entire wing having been joined to the north side. The effect has been to give it, in an increased degree, an "Abbotsfordian" appearance.

The Dean of Hereford.—We regret to hear of the serious illness of the Very Rev. Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford. His friends in that cathedral city had some reason to feel alarmed respecting him during the past week.—*Daily News.*

The Late Rev. Micaiah Hill.—We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman on Saturday, the 3rd instant, twenty-four miles below Benares. Three months ago disease had made such rapid progress in his constitution that he was obliged to relinquish his official engagements in Calcutta, an entire change of climate being recommended by his medical adviser, either to New South Wales, Egypt, or the Upper Provinces: he chose the latter, as his preferences were strongly in favour of dying in the land of his Missionary labours. He was accompanied by his son, the Rev. W. H. Hill, as far Monghyr, whence the latter, at Mr. Hill's urgent request, returned to Calcutta, leaving his father to pursue his journey alone. His health was shattered before his departure on his voyage, and seems, though unconsciously, to have been gradually declining; he was obliged to call at Ghazipur to consult a medical adviser, who urgently requested him to remain at least for a time; he was, however, so anxious to reach Benares that he at once resumed his voyage, January 31st. On Thursday he seemed as usual, but on Friday evening he suddenly became insensible, and toward the morning of Saturday breathed his last. So little did he imagine that his end was so near, that at Ghazipur he employed carpenters to make boxes for his intended journey to the hills. A friend whose boat had been in company with Mr. Hill's for two days, was immediately informed of his decease, and having taken charge of the effects, proceeded with all haste to Benares. The boats arrived at Rajghat on the Sabbath afternoon, where they were met by the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Shurman, of the London Missionary Society, the brethren of the Baptist Mission, and Dr. Butler. Without delay the remains of the deceased Missionary were interred in the Mission Burial-ground adjoining Rajghat, and the Rev. J. Kennedy delivered an address at the grave. The principal scene of Mr. Hill's missionary labour was Berhampore. In 1840, he visited England for the benefit of his health. In 1842, he again returned to Berhampore, where he continued to labour with unremitting diligence until his health failed, and rendered his removal necessary to the preservation of his life. Early in 1847, the Rev. T. Boaz, Pastor of Union Chapel, left his charge to accomplish in England several important objects identified with the Mission in Calcutta, as well as others bearing on the general spread of education and intelligent legislation. Mr. Hill was unanimously requested to occupy Mr. Boaz's pulpit until his return. His labours were very acceptable to the people, but, alas! they were subject to frequent checks. Immediately on his arrival in Calcutta, he was obliged to take a voyage to the Sandheads for the recovery of his health. A severer trial, however, awaited him. In September, not many months after his settlement at Union Chapel, Mrs. Hill was unexpectedly called away by death. Great as was this bereavement to the church over whose prosperity she sedulously watched, it was still greater to Mr. Hill—"the right arm of his strength" was withered, and he went down to the grave mourning over one, who for so many years had been his faithful companion. The pastorship of Union Chapel and the editorship of the *Christian Advocate* were too much for his debilitated frame, though the energy of his character and active mind, prevented him from marking as accurately as others the progress of his disease. The truth, however, which was too painfully manifest to others, he was at length obliged to acknowledge, and aware of his failing strength, he resigned his charge in November last, and left Calcutta, never again to return.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate.*

A Centenarian.—A man of the exceedingly great age of 107 years, died suddenly yesterday morning in St. John's Catholic chapel, Salford. He was seen to stagger and fall, and a man who went directly to help him up observed that he was dead. An inquest was held on the body yesterday afternoon by Mr. Rutter, county coroner, when a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was returned by the jury.—*Manchester Guardian.*

City of London Registration.—Mr. M'Christie has fixed Monday, the 17th of next month, as the day on which he will commence his registration of the lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London.

LAW, POLICE, AND ASSIZE.

The Liverpool Murders.—At Liverpool Assizes, on Wednesday last, John Gleeson Wilson, the man charged with the murders of Mrs. Hinrichson, her two children, and a female servant, was put on his trial for the murder of the servant, Mary Parr. The particulars of this case have been already mentioned. The evidence showed that, in March last, Wilson engaged lodgings at Mrs. Hinrichson's, the wife of a master mariner then on a voyage: the hiring of the lodgings was a pretence, as the man had lodgings elsewhere. Next day, while Mrs. Hinrichson was out, the servant was assailed. Some potatoes were received at the street-door by Wilson, who seemed confused. On the return of Mrs. Hinrichson, the assassin assailed her and the children; and then the house was robbed of a number of valuables. The murders were discovered by a youth, who had brought home some earthenware: he could get no answer, and on looking through the key-hole he saw the body of Mrs. Hinrichson lying in the passage. An alarm was immediately raised. The servant and the children were lying in the parlour: the servant and her mistress were yet alive. A poker, a shovel, and a knife, were the weapons of the assassin. It was shown that Wilson's clothes were bloody; and he seems to have got rid of them piece by piece, replacing them with new. A gold watch and other articles stolen were traced to him. Mary Parr identified the prisoner before she died, while lying in the hospital. But the admission of her evidence was disputed by the prisoner's counsel: when Mary Parr gave it, Wilson was charged with the murder of the children, and not with the attack on Parr. Mr. Justice Patteson retired to consult with Mr. Justice Wightman. Whilst the judge was absent, the crowd in the body of the court began to hiss and hoot the prisoner, who turned round and said, that some of them might some day be in the same position themselves. The judges determined that the evidence could not be admitted in this case. For the defence, Mr. Pollock urged that no sane man could have committed such brutal murders without any motive; and Wilson's conduct subsequently to the crime, going into places where he was sure of being discovered, showed strong evidence of insanity. In summing up, the Judge, speaking with great emphasis, scouted this notion. If the jury were satisfied that the prisoner was the man, there was no question as to his sanity; there was not the slightest evidence of insanity. He was obliged to state so openly, because if on account of the brutality and ferocity of the offence a jury were to be told to presume a man to be insane, there might as well be no law or justice in society at all. It was really frightful; and he believed that this was the first case in which insanity was attempted to be set up from the brutality and ferocity which characterised the deed. The jury quickly found a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner heard it with composure; but when asked what he had to urge against judgment upon him, he uttered the most incoherent exclamations. Sentence of death was pronounced. When the Judge concluded, "I pray God to have mercy on your soul," the prisoner, in a loud and confident tone, exclaimed, "He has mercy already, my lord." A remarkable feature in this case was the violent exhibition of the feelings of the populace. One outburst in court is mentioned above. The verdict was received with general murmurs of approbation, while the mob in the street cheered loudly. Mr. Justice Patteson's sentence was received with a burst of applause in the Court, re-echoed without; and when the Judge drove to his lodgings, he was followed by a multitude of people shouting exultingly. The demand for the local papers was excessive: policemen had to be stationed round the office of one journal to prevent accidents.

The Bath Case of Sunday Railway Work.—On Friday, the parties appeared again before the magistrates, when the Mayor, in announcing the decision of the bench, said, the magistrates, in considering the case, had set aside altogether the question whether or not it was desirable or necessary to run trains on the Sabbath. They were of opinion that a conviction should take place. If it was then thought that the question should go before a higher tribunal, the magistrates had also come to a resolution as to the most advisable mode of procedure. It was sufficient now to say that they fined the defendant 5s. and costs. Mr. Knapp then intimated that the fine would not be paid, upon which Mr. Walters applied for a distress warrant. His worship said, the magistrates had resolved to refuse this application, and had come to a resolution that the best way to proceed would be for Mr. Walters to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus against the magistrates. His worship having stated the reasons which induced the bench to consider this the wisest course of proceeding, Mr. Walters said there was another alternative provided by the law, in case of failure in procuring punishment by warrant, and this alternative he now availed himself of by applying for a committal to the stocks! This application was also refused, upon which Mr. Walters stated his intention of taking ulterior measures, and the parties left the court.

Intuitive Knowledge.—It has been remarked in Belgium that whenever the cholera became violent in a a village or town, the swallow and other birds assembled and emigrated, but that they returned on the decline of the disease. Thus it happened at Verviers when 20 people died of cholera *per diem* out of a population of 2,000, that not a single swallow or singing bird was to be seen. When the cholera went away the birds returned.—*Kolner Zeitung.*

THE CHOLERA.

Return of Cases reported to the General Board of Health during the Week ending the 25th Day of August:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and vicinity, viz.:—				
Lambeth	387	113		
Bermondsey	106	36		
Southwark	203	101		
Newington-butts	97	44		
Whitechapel	133	50		
Bethnal-green	208	124		
Shoreditch	62	51		
Greenwich	68	36		
Rotherhithe	96	25		
Other localities	1,048	523		
			2,407	1,103
In England and Wales, viz.:—				
Liverpool	621	216		
Merthyr Tydfil	69	29		
Dowlais	77	24		
Cardiff	25	13		
Plymouth	106	68		
Newcastle-und.-Lyme.	102	50		
Leeds	130	29		
Other Towns	1,276	660		
			2,406	1,089
Scotland, viz.:—				
Dundee	194	101		
Other Towns	161	75		
			355	176
General total			5,168	2,368

The following are the daily returns from the metropolis during the past week:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Wednesday	401	179
Thursday	400	176
Friday	383	173
Saturday	401	169
Sunday and Monday	669	336
Tuesday	415	183

In the list of deaths last week by cholera, there are three names not unknown to the public—the eminent professor Mr. Aston Key, Surgeon-in-ordinary to Prince Albert; Mr. Henry Hetherington, publisher; and Mr. Beale, one of the City medical officers, who wrote the "Natural History of the Sperm Whale:" all three died on Thursday.

Cholera at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.—In reference to a statement made by our Edinburgh correspondent, in our last number, Dr. W. Robertson has sent a letter to the editor of the *Scotsman*, in which he says:—"A paragraph is at present going the round of the newspapers, in which it is stated that a boy named Pendrith was recently brought to the Infirmary labouring under cholera, and was sent as dead to the dead-house; that, when on the eve of interment, he showed signs of life, recovered, &c. Now, as the whole story is a pure fabrication, and very likely to hurt the character of the Institution, if uncontradicted, I beg you will give insertion to the true facts of the case. Alexander Pendrith was some days ago admitted to ward 17, and was placed under my care as suffering from the premonitory symptoms of cholera. He never was even seriously ill, but improved from the moment of his admission. He never was in the dead-house, so how the absurd rumour regarding his case originated, I cannot imagine. This morning he left the house to seek employment."

Proposed Exhibition of Manufactures.—It was announced when the distribution of prizes was made by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the Society of Arts in June last, that the society hoped to be enabled to organize a great national exhibition of manufactures in 1851. We have reason to believe that since that time his Royal Highness, as President of the society, has been actively engaged in devising a plan of an exhibition which shall worthily represent the present manufacturing position of this country. We hear that it is contemplated that, for the first time in the annals of similar institutions, this exposition shall be not national only, but as far as possible universal, embracing the products, machinery, and manufactures of our own country, our colonies, and all nations. It is proposed to give large money prizes and medals, which shall be awarded by a tribunal so elevated above all the interests of competition as to inspire the utmost confidence. The whole undertaking is in some way to have a national sanction given to it, but the taxation of the country is not to be called upon to provide the funds—*Times.*

The York, Newcastle, and Berwick, have resolved to bring Mr. Hudson to book, and to that end a bill is to be filed in Chancery.—*Daily News.*

[Advertisement.]—Galvanism.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 29, Brunswick-square, London.

LITERATURE.

History of Independency. By the Rev. Joseph Fletcher. Vol. IV. London: Snow.

If we have been somewhat late in noticing this very interesting volume, it has certainly arisen from no cold estimate of its value. Mr. Fletcher improves marvellously; and as we mark his advance, we regret to find that his labour is bestowed on a volume to conclude—at least, the present series. He has acquired, during the progress of this work, a greater ease of manner—a more flowing felicity of expression, and whether it be that his researches have been more extended (as we believe) or only that we are more deeply interested in the period of which he writes, he seems to us to have discarded in a greater degree previous authorities, to have thrown himself more distinctly into the attitude of an independent narrator of events. The volume before us has by these means acquired a value, which, in our estimation, attaches itself to no previous one of the series.

Mr. Fletcher has developed the character of the Westminster Assembly with great truth and clearness. It has been the fashion to misrepresent it; and one minor historian after another has trodden in the path marked out by his predecessor. The unfavourable opinion expressed by Milton, for instance, of the Assembly, has been generally traced to the supposititious scorn with which they would treat his essay on "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," a work dedicated to them; whereas nothing can be more clear than that the poet was influenced by much higher motives. In the same mistaken manner too has it been the fashion to represent the conduct of Philip Nye and his party at that celebrated convocation. They have been regarded both typographically and pictorially as if they had been the firm assertors of the widest religious liberty; whereas it is clear that many of them held doctrines decisively short of such a comprehension. And an assembly which would, Nye and his party not demurring, abjure the extension of liberty to Anabaptists, and which laboured to extirpate Antinomians, was not likely to find favour in the mind of one whose powers of perception were so accurate as those of Milton, nor were Nye and his friends entitled, at least on that score, to the praises they have since received. Mr. Fletcher deserves the best thanks of the public for having laboured to set these matters in their true light. It may not be uninteresting to quote a passage:—

"It is asserted that, in 1644, in the debate on the divine right of Presbyterianism, Philip Nye advocated the principle of unlimited toleration in the following words:—'By the command of God, the magistrate is discharged to put the least discourtesy on any man, Turk, Jew, Papist, or Socinian, or any religious whatever, for his religious belief;' that the noble sentiment thus expressed was the great principle of the Independents of the Assembly, and became their rallying point, as well as that of the Erastians, from that period. Baillie is referred to in confirmation of this opinion, and his letters are quoted as conveying a lively representation of the confusion and contention which such an avowal produced. It is our duty to show that this statement is without historical foundation. . . . On the 20th, Philip Nye stood up and made a long speech, the purport of which is given by Baillie, and the topics of which are formally noted in Lightfoot's journal. After following up the argument advanced by Bridge, he proceeded to show 'the inconsistence of Presbytery with a civil state.' According to Baillie, 'he was cried down as impertinent;' and according to Lightfoot, 'he was taken off as speaking nothing to the question, but he would not be taken off, and would not be convinced that he was besides order, whereupon there was some heat, and it was called to try it by vote, but Lord Saye and others gainsaid it, so that it was declined, and we adjourned.' Thus ended the discussion of the day. Nye, however, was not to be silenced. The next day, after Gillespie, Young, Selden, and Coleman, had spoken, he rose up at the time when the Assembly was crowded by strangers, peers, and commoners, and repeated his argument with renewed earnestness and amplification. . . . Such was the actual scene in the Assembly. . . . The question of toleration was not introduced into the argument. Nye's great offence consisted in contending that Presbyterianism legitimately carried out would create a synodical power, whose jurisdiction would be co-ordinate with, and detrimental to, the civil power. The same line of reasoning is advanced with great power afterwards by Nye and the other 'Dissenting brethren,' in their 'Reasons against certain Propositions concerning Presbyterial Government,' printed in 1648. But it may be asked, does not Baillie attribute the famous sentence to Philip Nye? On the contrary, he expressly affirms that Nye and his brethren did *not* hold the sentiment expressed by it."

The last statement is unquestionably true. The real author of it was John Goodwin, of Coleman-street, whose Arminian sentiments exposed him to great suspicion at the time. Baillie, when quoting the words above cited, says, "The *five will not say this*, but M. S. (meaning Goodwin), is of as great authority as any of them." Baillie's object was to foist an unpopular sentiment on the party, that by a kind of *reductio ad absurdum*, he might show the enormity of the anti-presbyterial opinions—knowing, as he well did, that whether the five brethren held it or not, the imputation of this sentiment of universal toleration to any of their side, would arouse great indignation against such lax opinions.

Mr. Fletcher does ample justice, as indeed was well deserved, to the memory of Roger Williams, who, though previously an Independent, was pastor of the first Baptist church in America, and who, being in London at the time of the Westminster Assembly, avowed, both orally and by the publication of "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience discussed," the most unlimited toleration. His work has been lately published by the Hansard Knollys Society.

We do not think the views taken by the author of the motives which led to the execution of Charles I., the best specimen of his perspicacity. It appears evident that the spirit which led to that impolitic and unlawful act, was but the unpurged leaven of the old Judaism, still infesting the minds of even good men at that period—the same principle which in past days had led to the death of Servetus at Geneva; which had prompted the iconoclasticism of a thousand contemporaneous movements, and which regarded the death of a tyrant, after the fashion of a former Theocracy, as an act well-pleasing to God. We cannot assent to the view that Charle's execution was purely political in its motive; though doubtless political reasons had mainly to do with suggesting and consummating it. Let any man read even Burrough's conciliatory book (he was one of the five brethren), entitled, "Irenicum, to the lovers of truth and peace," which is a treatise on heart divisions and their cure, and he will perceive not only how impossible it was that such a man could have taken such a course as that of advocating universal toleration in the Westminster Assembly, but that, after all which had been said and done, the views of the best Independents of that day in relation to the civil power were but confused, and slovenly, and misty. In his "Defence of the People of England," in answer to Salmasius, Milton himself avowedly derives much of his argument from the analogies of the Jewish system. A very slight reference to Cromwell's speeches will show, too, how deeply *his* mind was tinctured with the same prepossessions. Few Independents then had reached the broad line of demarcation between the spiritual and secular powers, and their descendants must bear, as an historical fact, the reproach. The reply to adversaries must be, first, that it is not every man who perfectly comprehends, in their first working, his own principles. Next, that the Independents were much divided among themselves as to the lawfulness or desirableness, on many grounds, of the execution of the king. But, principally, Dissenters ought to show that the film is now cleared away from every misty eye; that men understand their own truths—see perfectly whither they point, and are not afraid to follow them home. Thus, by their firmness, clearness, and courage, they will best demonstrate that whatever a few men in those days might do, Independency itself has no part in an act which threw back liberty and religion into the hands of its foes, and was suicidal in all its influence and bearings.

We regret our inability to follow at greater length the contents of these volumes. Mr. Fletcher is warming with his subject. We trust that this treatise will not be the last we shall welcome from his rapidly-improving pen. We must not forget to mention that this volume brings down the history of Independency to the end of the reign of George the Second—except that a very brief and hasty epitome of subsequent events has been deemed necessary to the completion of the work, though, in our judgment, it is rather its disfigurement.

The Hill Difficulty: or, the Temptations, the Trials, the Peace, and the Rest, of a Christian Pilgrim, emblamatically and practically considered in Allegories and other Similitudes. By G. B. Cheever, D.D. London: Sampson Low, 169, Fleet-street.

If the title of this volume may seem to suggest a derivation from the well-known "Pilgrim's Progress," there is not much further resemblance. The original conception is indeed employed, but the author works it out in his own manner. We need not observe to any who know Dr. Cheever's writings, that that manner is lively, graphic, and indeed original. Though not likely to please the taste of every reader, it will seize upon many minds, and, we trust, leave a permanent effect behind. We cannot better characterise the volume than by an extract:—

"It makes an infinite difference whether God sets his fire in this world or the next. The sinner makes his own election, whether God shall burn up his sins by grace, or burn himself up because of his sins. Now let me call your attention to a familiar illustration of these principles. I have read of a missionary travelling among the prairies of South Africa, overtaken by a fire in the long dry grass over which the course of his journey lay. The progress of the flames, from the moment when their roar became audible, and the smoke visible in the distance, was fearfully rapid, beyond anything the man had ever seen or heard of. He and his party, with their waggons, oxen, and all, came near being burned to destruction. The roar of the flames was like that of artillery, and they ran along the ground like a thick continuous sheet of lightning. Not one moment was to be lost. The missionary jumped from his waggon, with a box of lucifers in his hand, intending, by setting fire to the dry stubble immediately around them, and so letting it burn from the centre outwards, to clear a place for the feet of the oxen, and cause them to pass into it with the party, so that the driving sheet of flame should not envelope and overwhelm them—otherwise, they would have dropped dead in the midst of it. On hastily opening the lucifer-box, to his extreme terror he found it contained only two remaining matches, and the first of those failed. What a moment of suspense and anxiety! Most providentially and happily, the second match took fire; and in less than a minute, the grass around them was in flames, and a space was cleared outwards, into the centre of which they drove. But it was scarcely done when the main body of the fire reached them, leaping, careering, like ten thousand dæmons frantic for their prey. Had not the space been cleared by their own burning before the whirlwind of fire passed by, its course would have left them lifeless. And even as it was they were in great danger. Although they crowded together as far from the fire as the space they had gained would admit, yet the heat was almost beyond endurance, and for a few seconds they could scarcely breathe. Nevertheless, the flames touched them not. . . Now there is a great moral in all this. We must set fire to our own home-bred, individual and social evils, or we shall have no space to stand upon in the midst of that great fire that comes roaring over the world," &c. &c.

The Communion Table, or Communicant's Manual. A Plain and Practical Exposition of the Lord's Supper. By the Rev. J. Cumming, D.D. London: A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

As the subject of this portable volume is not new, so neither are its leading divisions. This Dr. Cumming is the first to avow. But they are fair, full, expository and practical; and interfused with the clearness, pungency, and illustrative point for which the writings of the respected author are remarkable. Ability to gain the ear is made to tell upon the heart and conduct.

The Mental and Moral Dignity of Woman. By B. Parsons. Second Edition. London: Snow.

As we have already recommended the first edition of this work, we shall not need to do more than to announce that it has now arrived at its second. No work more effectively describes the framework of human, and especially of female, character. Like a good and true workman, Mr. Parsons is intent that the timbers of his erection shall be sound and good. Would that his readers might equally estimate its importance!

The Soul, her Sorrows and her Aspirations. An Essay towards the Natural History of the Soul, as the true Basis of Theology. By J. W. Newman, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

It is impossible not to admit the extraordinary power of this work, but to characterise it fully would be a violation of our rule regarding theological matter. The contents of the volume are—Part I. Sense of the Infinite without us; II. Sense of Sin; III. Sense of Personal Relation to God; IV. Spiritual Progress; V. Hopes concerning Future Life; VI. Prospects of Christianity. These are important topics, yet few of our readers probably will admit the author's conclusions upon them. The following is worthy of being pondered, however, by those whom it may concern. We apprehend it to be, in some degree, applicable to works of fiction in general:—

"The writing and reading of fairy tales, in prose or verse, if I do not mistake, exerts whatever influence it has in the direction of deadening the religious sense. Those who people the vague, unseen and infinite world with beings not much superior to us, and, in a moral aspect, often inferior; who become, as it were, familiar with these creations of their fancy; not only can feel no reverence to *them*, but just in proportion as they realise the ideas, incapacitate themselves from any reverence at all. Puerile wonder remains as the deepest sentiment possible to them. A man may, no doubt, read the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and get no harm from its fairy personages, for the simple reason that they touch only the outside of his nature, excite no deep interest, and are altogether frigid, if beautiful. But if the tale stirred him up deeply—if it seized firmly on his imagination—and, much more, if it were actually believed, it would proportionably exhaust the sources of real devoutness."

Studies of First Principles. By J. B. Brown, A.B., London. With a Preface by the Rev. T. Binney. London: M. Tayler, Crane-court.

We have spoken already of some of the contents of this little volume. We regard them as largely possessing truth, appropriateness, and vigour. Nor do we less like Mr. Binney's introduction. It is a fine example of manliness in a senior towards a junior minister. The following is too good not to be extracted:—

"I cannot but acknowledge that I look with interest, truth, and hope, on much that I see. I do not think that everything is wise that our striplings say, or everything good they do. I fancy, too, that we, whom they are so soon to succeed, got hold of many things, which, being of the *absolutely* good and true, change respecting them would be change for the worse—departure from them, separation from the right. Still, the great mass of our young ministers are thoroughly sound and right-minded men, loyal to truth, earnest, godly. They will improve on us, let us hope, as we, in some few things, improved on our fathers. I see some movements with concern and anxiety; I see others with thankfulness and joy."

History of the French Revolutions. By J. W. Redhead. (Chambers' Instructive and Entertaining Library.) Parts V. and IV. Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.

These numbers bring down the History of

French Revolutions to the election of the present President. The concluding portion is somewhat summarily executed, as indeed the recentness of the occurrences might lead us to expect.

The Distinction between Baptismal and Spiritual Regeneration. A Catechism of Christian Baptism, compiled from the Articles, Homilies, and Prayer-book of the Church of England. By the Rev. J. W. J. BENNETT, B.A., Incumbent of Mark, Somerset. London: Nisbet and Co.

IF there be anything in this world worthy of pity, it is the effort of a sincere man to prove the consistency of a self-opposing system—"to extract sunbeams from cucumbers." The purpose may be most worthy: spirituality, gospel truth, zeal, alike appear to commend it. But the poor votary himself is a Sisyphus, who lifts the stone only that it may roll back upon him with a rebound. If men dislike baptismal regeneration, why do they ally themselves to a Church Catechism which acknowledges it? If, like the author of this work, they contend for the authority of scripture, why associate themselves with rubrics, or even articles, at all? It is equally easy to prove the centaur to be a horse or a man; equally easy to prove the Church of England to be Popish or Protestant, Tractarian or un-Tractarian, Arminian or Calvinistic, for baptismal regeneration or against it. It is but the story of the shield, and the metal depends on the side from which it is viewed. But we deplore that a worthy man should take so much trouble to defend a position which would be relinquished altogether but that the defender occupies it. The ammunition which defends the ambiguous part of the Church of England—what destructive fire would it not pour into the ranks of the enemies of the Church of Christ!

We have also to acknowledge the following:—*Heaven's Antidote to the Curse of Labour.—Light of the Weeks.—Torch of Time.* London: Partridge and Oakey.—These three essays carried the prizes adjudicated for treatises on the Sabbath.——*The True Church: an Essay.* By a LAYMAN. London: A. Hall.—An earnest treatise on the restoration of the Jews. An exposition of Millenarianism.——*An Analysis of the Interpretation of the Rev. J. Scott of the 11th chapter of Daniel.* London: Seeleys.——*The Young Working Man; or, a Few Words to a Farm Labourer.* London: Religious Tract Society.—This volume consists of many suitable topics; we have not had time to acquire a judgment on the execution.——*The Apostles; their History to the end of their Lives, &c.* London: Religious Tract Society.——*The Curse Removed; a Letter to the Manufacturers of Manchester on the State and Prospects of England.* By a CITIZEN OF EDINBURGH. London: Effingham Wilson.—A tract on emigation as the only remedy for national distress.——*Large uniform Maps of the Land, the Sea, and the Heavens, &c.* A letter to C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A. By S. BANNISTER. London: Mitchell, Old Bond-street.——*Some Observations on the Affairs of Germany*, in a letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston. By Sir H. VERNEY, Bart., M.P. London: Ridgway.——*An Essay on the Unity of the Christian Church.* By W. HARRIS. Birmingham: Osborn.——*Canada; its Financial Position and Resources.* By the Hon. F. HINCKS, M.P.P., Member of the Executive Council, and Inspector-General of the Province. London: Ridgway.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

SLOW PEOPLE.—Persons of dull and languid habits trail themselves sluggishly through life, as if some loathsome and agonizing viscus clogged every movement, and prevented all refreshing repose. Their substance is nothing but the slime of indolence, and their contracted snail-path is covered with their own pollution. There is no healthy alacrity in them, none of that vivacious energy which indicates either a vigorous body or a forcible mind. They drag themselves tardily to their toil, as if every joint were a socket of torture; and touch the implements of industry as timidly as if they expected their effeminate flesh to adhere to whatever it handled. Work affords them no joy, and duty no delight; they are emasculated of all manly vigour, and have buried their conscience in their laziness. They are a sort of perpetual somnambulist, walking through their sleep; moving in a constant mystery, looking for their faculties, and forgeting what they are looking for; not able to find their work, or when they have found that, not able to find their hands; doing everything dreaming, and, therefore, everything confusedly and incompletely; their work is a dream, their sleep a dream, not repose, not refreshment, but a slumberous vision of rest, a dreaming query concerning sleep; too late for everything, taking their passage when the ship has sailed, insuring their property when the house is burnt, locking the door when the goods are stolen—men, whose bodies seem to have started in the race of existence before their minds were ready, and who are always gazing out vacantly as if they expected their wits were coming up by the next arrival.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

EARLY ADVOCATES OF PEACE PRINCIPLES.—Among the writings of Nicole, the friend of Pascal, which were published under the title of *Essais de Morale*, there is a "Traité des Moyens de conserver la Paix avec les Hommes," which is sometimes printed with the *Pensées de Pascal*, and which Voltaire characterised as "a masterpiece, to which nothing equal has been left us by antiquity;" a eulogy, however, which seems to us now to be somewhat extravagant. In 1693, William Penn published an *Essay on the Present and Future Peace of Europe.* His plan was that of a general congress for the settlement of international disputes. The theory of governing men by the influence of moral and pacific means, which this great man cherished, he had an opportunity of reducing to practice, and with the most triumphant success, in the establishment of the colony of Pennsylvania. "The Pennsylvanians," says CLARKSON, in his *Life of Penn*, "became armed, though without arms; they became strong, though without strength; they became safe, without the ordinary means of safety. The constable's staff was the only instrument of authority amongst them for the greater part of a century; and never, during the administration of Penn, or that of his proper successors, was there a quarrel or a war."—*Eclectic Review.*

A NIGHT UNDER AN AVALANCHE.—There was, in the interior, a native of Aosta, who meant to leave us at Martigny, for the purpose of traversing the Great St. Bernard, at the exaggerated dangers of which pass he laughed very heartily. Accidents, he admitted, did sometimes overtake travellers in that part of the Alps, but, generally, he said, the pass of the St. Bernard was open and safe throughout the year, except during the continuance of snow-storms. He had himself, a few years previously, in another pass, the name of which I forget, been overtaken by one of these, in company with an English family returning from Italy, and been witness of the way in which the elements sometimes perform the office of sexton. They set out early in the morning, and arrived a little before nightfall at a part of the pass which, owing to the driving of the winds, is easily choked up. The snow had begun to fall about an hour and a half previously, and was now pouring down the ravine before the blast, blinding both horses and postilions, and bringing along with it premature night. They had hoped to reach the summit before darkness set in; but the horses furnished them were weak, and the snow for the last hour, at least, had greatly retarded their progress. How he came to be in the Englishman's carriage, he did not explain. I fancy our countryman had invited him out of sheer politeness. The party consisted of five in all—the husband and wife, the Italian, the nurse, and the little baby. How it comes to pass I know not, but it generally happens that the English, when overtaken by danger, display qualities which astonish foreigners. On the occasion in question, all the solicitude of the husband seemed to be concentrated in the wife, while all hers was in the baby. Self seemed equally absent in the minds of both. The nurse, for her part, displayed the utmost stoicism, except that, as the cold increased, and the snow drifts beat more and more furiously against the carriage windows, she pressed the child more closely to her breast, and protected it from the influence of the air with a greater allowance of shawls. Our friend from Aosta, who understood thoroughly the perils of the position, went on talking with the husband, who, while his eyes were fixed upon his wife and child, appeared calm and collected, though, from certain thundering noises above, it appeared probable that the avalanches were in motion. At every ten yards, the carriage was stopped by the accumulated snow. "Jane," said the husband at length to his wife, "tie up your throat carefully; we may have to walk presently: and you, nurse, make the baby comfortable, and give him to me." The nurse obeyed, and the mother, looking anxiously at her child, inquired, with suppressed earnestness, "William, is there any danger?" "Yes, a little, love, just enough to impart an air of romance to our adventure." "Hark," exclaimed the wife, "what's that?" "My God," cried the nurse, "the mountain has fallen on us." Just at that instant a loud shout was heard from the men outside, followed by a suppressed struggle and a groan, and then the most complete silence. All motion was at the same time arrested in the carriage, and on applying the lamp to the carriage window it was perceived that they were embedded in thick snow. "What is to be done?" exclaimed the Englishman, addressing himself to our friend from Aosta. "Can your experience suggest any means of extricating ourselves from this position? If we force our way out, do you think it possible we could reach some place of shelter?" "No," answered he, "that is impossible. All we can do is to remain where we are; they will dig us out in the morning." "And the drivers," observed the Englishman, a sudden thought flashing across his mind, "what is to become of them; they will die of cold?" "They are dead already," answered the Aostan, "the first stroke of the avalanche extinguished life in them; what you heard was their death-groan." "Impossible!" cried our countryman, "I must force my way out, and endeavour to drag them hither." The confined space into which they had to breathe would have rendered it necessary to let down the windows, at the risk of admitting a quantity of snow; but all egress was impracticable. They were entombed, as it were, in the avalanche, which, fortunately for them, was soft and spongy, permitting air to pass through its pores; yet the heat soon became almost insufferable, and once during the night the lady fainted. Travelling carriages in the Alps are always well supplied with provisions and restoratives, wine, brandy, &c.; and as our countryman never once lost his presence of mind, everything practicable was done for wife, and nurse, and child. What their language and feelings were may possibly be imagined. All our friend from Aosta could say was, that it was very terrible, which he uttered in a tone more significant than his words. Well, morning came at last, as they knew by consulting their watches; but it brought no light with it, and for some time no sound. At length a confused rumbling was heard through the snow, which died away, and came again by fits, till at length it became evident that it was the voices of men. After a protracted interval, a gleam of daylight entered the carriage, the snow was cleared partially away, and the welcome face of a rustic was beheld peering down upon them. Their deliverance was now speedy, and they were conveyed half dead to a chalet, together with the bodies of the driver and postilions. "Such accidents," said our friend, "are rare." "It is to be hoped so," exclaimed Madame Carli; "and what became of the English lady?" "Oh, the whole party escaped without injury, and next year I saw them pass again into Italy, so little had they been daunted by the perils they had escaped."—*Tait's Magazine.*

GLEANINGS.

A determination has been come to, to raise the fallen stones at Stonehenge. There is to be no imaginary restoration, but those stones which have fallen within the memory of man are to be raised to their original position.

The Dutch have a singular contrivance to cure laziness. If a pauper refuses to work, they put him into a cistern, and let in a sluice of water. It comes in just so fast that, by briskly plying at a pump with which the cistern is furnished, he keeps himself from drowning.

Georgia has now 600 miles of railroad, and three railroads are in process of construction which will cost about 4,000,000 dollars, and make 1,000 miles of railroad.

FATHER MATHEW.—The number who have taken the pledge from Father Mathew, in Boston, up to the 4th August, as nearly as can be computed, as all do not record their names, is as follows:—Friday, 3,800; Saturday, 3,000; Sunday, 3,300; Monday, 3,000; Tuesday, 2,800; Wednesday, at noon, 800; total, 16,700.

STREET RAILWAYS.—A new invention is about being brought forward (in New York) for railways in the streets of cities, which will here very nearly do away with the present style of omnibus; and while it will be applicable to all usual purposes as a railroad, will not interfere with the passing of other carriages. It will also cause a great saving of expense to the paving commissioners. The peculiarity consists of there being but one rail; which, instead of being laid on the ground, is placed at the extremity of upright stanchions, curved at the top like the letter f; the wheels of the carriages are to be on the top; and the carriages being suspended from their axles, will hang near the ground, and be drawn by horses, as they now are, when the roads pass through the streets of cities.—*New York Correspondent of a Morning Paper.*

BIRTH.

August 23, at No. 5, Judd-place East, New-road, the wife of T. SANGER, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 12, at Kurrachee, Lieut. ILLTUDUS T. PRICHARD, son of the late Dr. Prichard, of Bristol, to EMILY, daughter of R. MOLINE, Esq., of Greenwich.

August 23, at Streatham, by the Rev. R. HOOPER, JOHN KINNERSLEY HOOPER, Esq., of Queenhithe, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Hooper, to MARIAN, youngest daughter of J. BRADBURY, Esq., of Bedford-house, Streatham.

August 23, at St. Michael's Church, Lumb, in the Forest of Rossendale, by the Rev. R. Kinder, incumbent, Mr. T. C. HILL, of Salford, Manchester, to MARY ANNE, only daughter of G. HAWORTH, Esq., of Shaw Clough, Rossendale.

August 23, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, by the Rev. C. HARGREAVES, Mr. HENRY SAXTON, of Manchester, to Miss ELIZABETH LINGS, of West Hallam, near Ilkeston.

August 25, at Stepney Meeting, by the Rev. I. V. Mummery, Mr. WILLIAM NASH, of Queen-street, Ratcliffe, to Miss MARY ELIZA DEANE, niece of Captain Deane, of Cottage-lane, Limehouse.

DEATHS.

August 12, at the apartments of her brother, Mr. J. Moore, and to his inexpressible grief, Miss CLARA MOORE. She was the author of several beautiful works for young people, and was universally beloved and respected.

August 17, at his residence, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, in his 52nd year, FREDERICK ELIJAH THOMPSON, Esq., of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

August 18, in Somerset-street, Kingsdown, Bristol, in his 75th year, the Rev. JOHN KING MARTYN, senior Bishop of the church of the "Unitas Fratrum," or Moravian Brethren, in Great Britain.

August 21, aged 65, after a protracted period of affliction, MARTHA, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. JERARD, senior pastor of West Orchard Chapel, Coventry. Her benevolent spirit and the exemplification of the Christian temper had endeared her to all who knew her.

August 24, of the prevailing epidemic, aged 15, ANNIE LOUISA, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. GREEN, of Walworth.

August 26, at her residence, No. 3, Belgrave-terrace, Stockwell Park, Brixton, Surrey, after a very short illness by the prevailing epidemic, aged 37, Miss MARGARET ARUNDEL, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Arundel.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A collision between a luggage and passenger-train took place last Friday evening, the 24th inst., a little after dusk, on the Leicester and Swannington line. It appears that a train from London was proceeding at a rapid rate along the Leicester line, and when near the Swannington branch the usual signal was attempted to be made, but without effect. A luggage-train coming along the latter line at this moment, and no signal being heard, and the darkness of the night rendering it impossible for the man at the engine to see the London train, a fearful concussion took place. The utmost alarm prevailed for a time, and it was shortly afterwards discovered that a stoker on the luggage-train was shockingly bruised, in addition to which several of his ribs were broken. He was conveyed as quickly as possible to the Leicester Infirmary, where he is slowly recovering. A navigator in the same train jumped out of one of the carriages, and was, as a natural consequence, terribly bruised and shaken. Two of the carriages were completely smashed to atoms. Fortunately no other serious damage was sustained.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Speculation in Public Securities has been very inert during the past week, for the reason, we presume, that the state of affairs on the Continent is such as to render it extremely uncertain what may be the next result of the differences between the several hostile powers, and, consequently, what may be the state of the market as influenced by the course of events. In general quotations have held firm, and the tone of the market has been very steady. Bank Stock and Exchange Bills have been lower.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92¼ ⅜	93¼ 2½	92½ ¼	92½ ¼	92½	92½ ¾
Cons. for Acct.	93 ¼	93½ ⅜	92½ ¼	92½ ¼	92½	92½ ¾
3 per Ct. Red.	92½ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	92¼ ⅜	92¼ ⅜	92½	92½ ¾
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	94¼ ¼	94 ¼	93½ ¼	93½ ¼	94	93½ ¼
India Stock ..	—	250 2	—	—	—	254
Bank Stock ..	200 199	199¾	199¼ 8¾	199¼	199	199¼
Exchq. Bills..	46 pm.	43 pm.	43 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	45 pm.
India Bonds ..	73 pm.	72 pm.	75 pm.	73 pm.	76 pm.	75 pm.
Long Annuit..	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16	—	8 11-16	8 15-16

The Market for Foreign Securities has been very fluctuating. Little business has been transacted. Mexican Bonds have varied greatly, owing to the uncertainty which exists in regard to the arrangement of the debt by the Spanish American Government. Other stocks have not received much attention.

The market for Railway Shares has been more active, and a temporary rally in prices has been felt, succeeded, however, by that extraordinary depression which has characterised this class of securities for some months past. It has been stated in explanation of this, that the traffic returns do not look so well, but a reference to the tables will establish the fact that they average as favourably as at the corresponding period of last year. Several meetings, annual, special, and extraordinary, have been held within the last few days. At an adjourned special meeting, the Midland Railway Company has adopted a report justifying its Directors. At a half-yearly meeting of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, which was also an adjourned special meeting and an extraordinary meeting, it was resolved to adopt the report of the Committee of Investigation, suggesting a change of directory in order to conduct legal proceedings. It was announced that proceedings in Chancery had been taken against Mr. Hudson; and that an offer of compromise had been made by him, which the Directors did not feel justified in accepting. The half-yearly meeting of the South-Western passed off pleasantly; a dividend of 3½ per cent. for six months (7 per cent. per annum) having been declared. Foreign Lines have continued steady during all the fluctuations which have attended the business of our own markets.

In Mark-lane, on Monday, the attendance at the market was thin, and a decline of prices was experienced.

Reports from the manufacturing and commercial districts continue to speak very favourably of the present state of domestic trade, and the demand for goods to supply the foreign markets.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th day of Aug., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	27,636,770	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,360,901
		Silver Bullion	276,569
	£27,636,770		£27,636,770

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,982,877
Rest	3,309,469	Other Securities ..	9,637,253
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	5,564,014	Notes	3,756,460
		Gold and Silver Coin	945,026
Other Deposits	9,400,121		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,092,012		
	£33,921,616		£33,921,616

Dated the 23rd day of Aug., 1849.

J. R. Elsey, Deputy-Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

St. Bede's Roman Catholic Chapel, Prescot, Lancashire.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Chapel, Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Independent Chapel, Monkton Combe, Somersetshire.

BANKRUPTS.

Bird, William, Great Yarmouth, hotel keeper, September 1, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Mr. Woods, Great Yarmouth.

Blake, George Henry, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, cabinetmaker, September 5, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Heather and Moger, Paternoster-row.

Bussell, Elizabeth, Bussell, Robert, and Bussell, Charles, Gloucester, builders, September 6, October 4: solicitors, Mr. Rogerson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Smallridge, Gloucester.

Caldwell, James, King William-street, City, and Bell-wharf, Shadwell, self-fleeting windlass manufacturer, August 31, October 5: solicitors, Mr. Philipe, Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. Grayson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Holmes, Walter, Plymouth, baker, September 11, 27: solicitors, Mr. Chapman, Devonport; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Galsworthy, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Jackson, John, South Shields, Durham, common brewer, August 31, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, Bow Churchyard; and Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Lewis, Francis David, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, and Oxford-street, printer, August 31, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, Eastcheap.

Mayfield, Shepard, Leamington Priors, upholsterer, September 1, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

More, William Simpson, Liverpool, sharebroker, September 4, October 7: solicitors, Messrs. Vincent, Temple; and Mr. Anderson, Liverpool.

Nairne, Edward, Warnford-court, stock broker, September 3, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchureh-street.

Saner, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor, September 5, 26: solicitors, Mr. Jackson, New-inn; and Messrs. Levett and Champney, Hull.

Spencer, James Byford, South Bemfleet, Essex, baker, August 31, October 5: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Fraser, W., Broxburn, Roman cement manufacturer, September 1, 20.

Thain, J., Dundee, merchant, August 29, September 19.

Forsyth, D., Glasgow, tavernkeeper, August 30, September 21.

Dow, P., Edinburgh, draper, August 29, September 19.

Macdonald, R., and Ballardie, T., Glasgow, plumbers, August 30, September 20.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

BANKRUPTS.

Davis, Thomas, Glossop, James, and Brankley, James, Pilsworth, Lancashire, dyers, Sept. 13, Oct. 4: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Grundy, Bury.

Hartridge, William Mays, Woodbridge, grocer, Sept. 7, Oct. 12: solicitors, Mr. Needham, New-inn, Strand; and Mr. Moore, Woodbridge.

Ireland, James Deeves, Lewisham, licensed victualler, Sept. 5, Oct. 11: solicitors, Messrs. Symes and Co., Fenchurch-street.

Lewis, Thomas, Hampton Bishop, Hereford, timber merchant, Sept. 11 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Warburton, Hereford; and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

Lloyd, George and John, Brinnington, Cheshire, builders, Sept. 12, Oct. 4: solicitors, Mr. Coppock, Cleveland-row, St. James's; and Messrs. Coppock and Oldham, Stockport.

Matters, Sarah, Tench-street, Wapping, dealer, Sept. 3, Oct. 11: solicitor, Mr. De Rhe Philipe, Gray's-inn-square.

M'Conchie, Andrew, Nottingham, draper, Sept. 21, Oct. 10: solicitos, Mr. Brown, Nottingham.

Winder, Juliet Annie, Pendleton, Lancashire, draper, Sept. 13, Oct. 4: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row; and Mr. Cooper, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Wilson, Brothers, Edinburgh, cabinet makers, September 5, and 26.

Cockfield, J., Glasgow, bootmaker, September 3, and 22.

Megget and Symington, Edinburgh, leather merchant, September 1, and 22.

Wyllie, A., Baldernock, Stirlingshire, coal merchant, September 4, and 25.

Thompson, J., Dumfries, joiner, September 3, and 24.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, August 27.

To this morning's market we had a large supply of new Wheat, the quality of which was various as to weight, but in good dry condition, and sold to the millers at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. In old or foreign Wheat very little doing, although offered fully 1s. to 2s. cheaper than last week. Fresh Flour is scarce and wanted. Barley sells pretty freely at previous rates. Beans and Peas without alteration. We had a good arrival of foreign Oats, principally consisting of light inferior qualities; such descriptions met with a slow sale, and were 6d. to 1s. per qr. cheaper; in fine heavy Corn there was less doing, but prices maintained. Rye without inquiry. Fine new Carrawayseed and Rapeseed scarce. Linseed Cakes fully as dear. The weather continues to be very fine for harvest.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	32	45	Dantzig	44	50
Ditto White.....	36	50	Anhalt and Marks..	36	44
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ...	30	39	Ditto White	40	44
Northumber. and Scotch, White..	32	38	Pomeranian red ...	37	44
Ditto Red.....	31	36	Rostock	40	44
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	—	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ...	30	36
Ditto White	—	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	32	34
Rye	22	24	Polish Odessa	34	39
Barley	24	26	Marianopoli & Berdianski	30	34
Scotch.....	23	25	Taganrog	30	34
Angus	—	—	Brabant and French	35	38
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto White	37	42
Pale	52	57	Salonica	30	33
Peas, Grey, New....	26	28	Egyptian.....	24	26
Maple	28	30	Rye	20	22
White	24	26	Barley—		
Boilers (new)....	27	30	Wismar & Rostock.	20	23
Beans, Large (new)..	25	28	Danish	20	23
Ticks.....	27	29	Saal	21	25
Harrow	29	32	East Friesland	16	18
Pigeon	32	34	Egyptian.....	15	16
Oats—			Danube	15	16
Linc. & York. feed	16	20	Peas, White	26	28
Do. Poland & Pot.	18	22	New Boilers	28	30
Berwick & Scotch.	17	23	Beans, Horse.....	25	26
Scotch feed	17	22	Pigeon.....	31	33
Irish feed and black	15	20	Egyptian.....	21	23
Ditto Potato	17	22	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing....	50	52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	12	16
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	£26 to £28 per last		Do. thick and brew	16	21
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..	28s. to 32s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	15	17
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs...	22	23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	20	22
Ship	29	31	Dantzig and Stettin	21	23
Town	40	42	French, per 280 lbs.	32	36

Weekly average for Aug 18.			Aggregate average of the six weeks.		
Wheat	46s.	3d.	Wheat.....	46s.	11d.
Barley	26	1	Barley.....	26	0
Oats	19	0	Oats.....	19	2
Rye	27	5	Rye	26	10
Beans	31	9	Beans.....	32	0
Peas	29	2	Peas.....	31	3

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, August 27.

Fresh up for this morning's market the receipts of home-fed Beasts were large for the time of year, and of fair average quality. Notwithstanding that the dead markets were very moderately supplied, and the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the Beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of quite 2d. per 8lbs., and at which a clearance was not effected. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. There was a further increase in the supply of Sheep, which, indeed, was the largest exhibited on any previous day during the whole of the present year. The butchers purchased cautiously; hence, the Mutton trade was in a very inactive state, and prices receded from those of this day se'nnight about 2d. per 8lbs. The very primest old Downs, the number of which was small compared with the aggregate supply, sold at 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs. The general quality of the supply of Lambs on offer was indifferent. The total number exceeded the wants of the buyers. Prime Down qualities were, however, mostly disposed of at about stationary prices, viz., from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs., but all other breeds were somewhat lower to purchase. We had a full average supply of Calves in the market. For all descriptions of Veal the demand was in a very depressed state, and prices ruled 2d. per 8lbs. lower. The sale for Pigs—the number of which was but moderate—ruled heavy, at unaltered currencies.

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	760	12,500	410	300
Monday ..	4,343	32,070	259	220

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal.....3s.	0d. to 3s.	6d.
Mutton.....	2 8 .. 3 10	Pork.....3	8 .. 4	0
Lamb .... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.				

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Aug. 27.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	8d. to 2s.	10d.
Middling do	2	6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto ..	3	0 . 3	6
Prime large	2	10 .. 3 0	Prime ditto	3	8 .. 3	10
Prime small	3	2 .. 3 4	Veal.....	2	10 .. 3	6
Large Pork	3	2 .. 3 6	Small Pork..	3	8 .. 4	0
Lambs .... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.						

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 11,740 firkins Butter, and 570 bales Bacon; and from Foreign ports 8,230 casks Butter, and 300 boxes and bales Bacon. The Irish Butter market continues very quiet, and the transactions during the past week were few and unimportant, prices of most sorts being 1s. per cwt. lower. The Bacon market also continues dull, the dealers purchasing very sparingly to supply their immediate consumption. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending August 25:—

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847....	28,230	10,670	3,250	870
1848....	49,050	7,820	2,130	260
1849....	49,510	6,690	1,530	500

English Butter Market, August 27.—Of our trade we have the same dull report to make; the best and freshest parcels only are in demand at barely late rates. The low price of Irish Butter prevents sale of our middling and stale articles, which are accumulating. Prime Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 84s. per cwt.; do. middling, 68s. to 74s.; Devon, 70s. to 74s.; Fresh, 8s. to 11s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, August 27.—Our market remains without any alteration since our last report, either as to demand or price, though, where sales are forced, rather less money must be taken. The accounts from the plantations indicate upon the whole some little improvement, and there are backers of £80,000 duty.

SEEDS, London, Monday.—There was a good supply of new Canaryseed, and a considerable reduction in prices took place. New may be quoted 90s. to 100s. per qr. New white Mustardseed also receded in value, and brown was decidedly easier to buy. Tares moved off slowly at barely former rates. In other articles no change of importance occurred.

British Seeds.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s. to 42s.	
Cow Grass [nominal]	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.	
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£8 0s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£26 to £28
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 5s. to £4 10s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Aug. 25.—Hothouse Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Pineapples have not altered since our last account. Cherries, except Morellos, are over. Ripe Gooseberries and Currants are scarcer. Apricots are pretty well supplied. Nuts in general are abundant. A few Filberts have made their appearance, but being unripe they realize a dull sale, at from 35s. to 45s. per 100lbs. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful, and the market continues to be overstocked with Melons and foreign Plums. Amongst Vegetables, Turnips may be obtained at from 3d. to 6d. a bunch. Carrots the same. Cauliflowers are plentiful. Green Peas fetch from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel. Potatoes are cheaper. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms fetch from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Bignonia Venusta, Tropæolums, Carnations, Fuchsias, and Roses.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Scotch.—There is little demand for laid Wool, but the new clip is arriving at market, and it will find its level. White is not inquired for. There is more inquiry for the best class of Cheviot. In other sorts little doing.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	8	0	to	8	6
White Highland do.....	10	0		10	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	9	6		10	0
Do. do., washed	10	0		12	0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	10	0		12	6
Do. do., washed	14	0		17	6
White Cheviot do. do.....	18	0		23	6

Import for the week..... 1,290 bags.
Previously this year..... 6,665 bags.

Foreign.—There are several public sales announced for next week of East India, Egyptian, Buenos Ayres, Turkey, and other low Wool, which has prevented much being done by private sales this week.

Imports for the week..... 469 bales.
Previously this year ..... 35,828 bales.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 27.—Since this day se'nnight the demand for all kinds of Tallow has been in a very inactive state, and prices have given way quite 3d. per cwt. To-day, fine P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 39s., and inferior qualities 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.; for forward delivery we have sellers at 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., nett cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lbs. Letters just at hand from St. Petersburg state that a good business was passing in Tallow for shipment to England, at further depressed rates. Ukraine, 115 roubles; usual quality, 114 ro.; Soap Tallow, 110 ro.; and fine white Woronsk, 132 ro.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	10,688	9,844	12,259	13,783	25,588
Price of Y. C..	40s. 9d. to 41s. 6d.	42s. 6d. to —s. 0d.	47s. 0d. to —s. 0d.	44s. 9d. to —s. 0d.	39s. 0d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,541	1,717	1,759	2,902	1,301
Do. from 1st June	18,636	10,629	12,448	18,556	14,161
Arrived last week	1,978	744	1,317	1,358	1,614
Do. from 1st June	13,353	9,859	16,703	24,808	14,276
Price of Town ...	44s. 0d.	43s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 27.—The imports of Wool into London last week were small, comprising but 591 bales from Germany. The market for Wool is firm, and holders are still rather sanguine that an advance will occur.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1¼d. to 0d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1¼d. to 1⅓d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2¼d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3⅓d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3⅔d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 4d. to 2s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. to 35s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, —s. to 38s.; brown, 36s. to 37s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm, £80, bagged £81; South Sea, £30 to £30 10s.; Seal, pale, £39 0s.; do. coloured, £37 10s.; Cod, £37 10s. to £38; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

METALS, LONDON, August 24.

	per ton. £ s. d.
ENGLISH IRON. *a*	
Bar, bolt, and square, London	6 0 0
Nail rods	7 0 0
Hoops	£7 15—8 0 0
Sheets, singles, £8 15—9	0 0
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	5 5 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 10—3	15 0
Do. Anthracite	3 15 0
Pig, in Wales	£3 5—4 0 0
Do. do. forge, £2 15—3	0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	£3 5s. 6d.—2 7 6
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport	3 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	£2 15—2 17 0
Do. in Wales	£3 15—4 10 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	£6—6 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	£2 15—3 0 0
Rails	5 0 0
Chairs	4 0 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	£11 10—12 0 0
CCND	0 0 0
?8I	0 0 0
Gourieff	0 0 0
Archangel	0 0 0

	£ s. d.
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg £13 15—14	0 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	per lb. 0 0 9
Tough cake, per ton	79 10 0
Tile	78 10 0
Old copper, *e*, per lb.	0 0 7¼
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	0 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*.	
Pig	per ton 15 15 0
Sheet	16 15 0
Red lead	18 0 0
White ditto	22 0 0
Patent shot	19 15 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	£15—15 5 0
ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block, per cwt.	3 13 0
Bar	3 14 0
Refined	3 19 0
FOREIGN TIN. *k*	
Banca, in bond	3 12 0
Straits	3 10 0
TIN PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke, per box	1 7 0
IC Charcoal	1 11 0
IX ditto	1 17 0
SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused, per ton	£14—14 15 0
Do. to arrive	14 10 0
ZINC. *n*	
English sheet, per ton	22 0 0
QUICKSILVER, *o*, per lb.	0 3 2

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT, well acquainted with his business, and of unexceptionable character. Apply to J. B. Pratt, Chemist, &c., Newbury, Berks, naming references, age, and salary required.

SOCIAL WORSHIP.

Now ready, in super royal 12mo, handsomely bound in cloth, lettered, reduced to 4s. 6d., originally published at 6s.,

THE FAMILY CHOIR; or, PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS, for SOCIAL WORSHIP.

The Music selected from

HANDEL,	CROFT,	WEBER,
HAYDN,	RIGHINI,	WEBBE,
MOZART,	ROMBERG,	BOST,
BEETHOVEN,	BOYCE,	L. MASON,

&c. &c. &c.

Arranged for Four Voices, and the Pianoforte or Organ;

The Hymns, 380 in number, from

WATTS,	CENNICK,	SIGOURNEY,
WESLEY,	DODDRIDGE,	COLLYER,
EDMESTON,	MONTGOMERY,	TOPLADY,
NEWTON,	BOWRING,	HASTINGS,
HEBER,	STUBB,	NOEL,

PRATT'S Coll., &c. &c. &c.

This beautiful collection of Psalmody and Sacred Song should be in every Christian family. To secure its general adoption, the publisher has purchased the entire stock and copyright, and now offers it at the very low price named.

London: BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row.

CHARLES KNIGHT, 90, FLEET-STREET,

will publish for SEPTEMBER 1, 1849,

I.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SELECT LITERATURE. Part VIII., price 1s. THE BIBLE HISTORY. Part II. By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.A.S.

II.

FRANCE AND ITS REVOLUTIONS: a Pictorial History. By GEORGE LONG, Esq., A.M. Part XVII., with a PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON, and Engravings on Wood, price 1s.

III.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA, Part XXXII., price 1s., COMPLETING the Eighth Volume.

IV.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THIRTY YEARS' PEACE. By Miss MARTINEAU. Part VIII. Second Half, price 2s.

Also, on the 8th September,

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA, VOL. VIII., price 5s. in cloth boards.

ON THE 1ST OCTOBER,

THE LAND WE LIVE IN: Part XXVI. KILLARNEY AND CONNEMARA; including—with a description of the Scenery, illustrated with Twenty Woodcuts from original Drawings—a General View of the SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND. With Maps of Southern Ireland, of the Killarney Lakes, and of the Connemara District.

*** Parts XXVII. and XXVIII. of "LAND WE LIVE IN," forming a Double Part, and devoted to North Wales, will be published on the 1st November.

London: CHARLES KNIGHT, 90, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in London or Country.

NO MORE PILLS, nor any other Medicine.—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, habitual Constipation, Acidity, Heartburn, Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, at sea, or after meals, Diarrhœa, Nervous, Bilious, Liver Complaints, and General Debility, effectually removed, without Pills or any other Medicine, by

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

"I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c., Analytical Chemist."

Important Caution.—Beware of Ervalenta Handwash, or other spurious compounds, under a close imitation of the name of Messrs. Du Barry and Co.'s invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

This light delicious farinaceous Breakfast Food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves other more costly food; speedily and permanently removes Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Constipation, and Diarrhœa, the main causes of nervousness, bilousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, inflammation and cancer in the stomach, asthma, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, spleen, general debility, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomachs, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy, to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

CASES.

From the Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford.

"Gentlemen,—I have already derived so much benefit from the use of the Revalenta Food, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to forward to me another 10lb. canister of the Farina, for which I enclose, herewith, to Messrs. Du Barry and Co., a Post-office order.

"It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, gentleman, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London,

"May 7th, 1849,

"My dear Sir,—I feel quite sure you are interested for my welfare and health. I take up my pen to write you a line, indeed I might say a word only, which will be—*well, well, well.* It is now more than five months since I finished two of your canisters, of 10 lbs. each. I was suffering very severely, and had been doing so for twenty-seven years. Since I have taken the two canisters, I have never had a moment's pain from the old enemy. Indeed at the end of the first canister, I felt well and relieved from the pain—but went on and took a second canister, which seemed to complete the cure, and I have ever since been quite well, in all points. Any use of this or any of my letters relative to your excellent food, you are quite welcome to make use of in any way you may like, and you have my hearty wishes you may become so generally known, that all sufferers may be induced to give your food a trial, and get the wonderful and complete cure, that I thank my God for, under your agency, I have received. And with great feeling and regard, I remain, your very truly and obliged,

"PACKER D. BINGHAM, Capt. R.N."

"Messrs. Du Barry, 127, New Bond-street, London."

William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, has thanked us for the general benefit he has derived from our "Revelenta Arabica Food." At the age of eighty-three he obtained effectual relief from functional disorders of long standing, and overcame a recent attack of Erysipelas, by confining his diet entirely to this excellent Food—to the exclusion of all other remedies. We extract the following lines from one of his last letters:—

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life."

"2, Patrick-street, Cork, 4th April, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who, during the last seven years, had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully, and I trust this will continue," &c. &c. "WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your FOOD PRODUCED IMMEDIATE RELIEF. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c. &c. "THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Bromley, Middlesex, 11th June, 1849.

"Dear Sirs,—I am very happy to have to inform you, that on Tuesday last the lady mentioned in my previous letter was safely delivered of a son; and you will no doubt be glad to learn that they are both doing exceedingly well. She has had a much better 'time' than formerly, and the child is very strong and healthy. Not satisfied with any thanks that I can give you, she begs I will express to you her gratitude for this favourable change, which she entirely attributes to the Revalenta, and to following strictly the advice you have been so very kind as to give her from time to time.—I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Arabica.'

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

".... For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily....Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly, "(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER,

"(Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire)."

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"JAMES SHORTLAND, late Surgeon, 96th Regiment."

"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, London, Nov. 20, 1847.

(Details of 19 years' dyspepsia, nervousness, sickness at the stomach, with spasms and vomiting, and liver complaint, and three weeks' Revalenta treatment).—"I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c.

"ISABELLA GRELLIERE."

Similar expressions of gratitude from Mr. O. Reeve, St. Andrew-street, Hertford; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denny, Stirlingshire; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Mr. Samuel Laxton, Market, Leicester; and 5,000 other correspondents.

In canisters at 2s. 9d., at 4s. 6d., at 11s., ten lb. at 22s; super-refined quality, 8 lb., 33s.; and 4 lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 8lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and Co., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free) to any town or railroad station connected by rail with London, or to any port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London by steam or sailing vessels. Shipments abroad attended to.

A popular Treatise on "Indigestion and Constipation," entitled, "The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without Medicine," by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them, post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d.

Agents and the Trade will please apply to Messrs. DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

FIFTY PERFUMERY AND MEDICAL RECIPES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

MONSIEUR VILLENEUVE, 6, Spur-street, Leicester-square, London, will forward, on receipt of Thirty Postage Stamps, Fifty most valuable Receipts. Amongst others, there are:—A Splendid LIQUID HAIR-DYE, which does not stain the skin, and retains its colour for life; his HAIR GENERANT, for re-producing the hair in baldness, and producing those attractive ornaments, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in two or three weeks. Also a variety of Perfumery Recipes, comprising Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Eau de Millefleurs, Rose Water, Honey Water, Rondoletia, and others, which will prove a great source of profit to Perfumers and others. A collection of Scientific Remedies for Corns, Bunions, Freckles, Wrinkles, and all discolorations of the Skin. Recipes for Marking Ink; Liquid Glue; an easy and perfect Remedy for DEAFNESS, and valuable mechanical cure for SQUINTING and KNOCKNEES, are included, along with many others of equal value. The last two named are alone worth Five Pounds. No Perfumer should be without them, as they principally relate to their business.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th,

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented. JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalie, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medallions, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers, in town or country.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE: a MEMOIR of MRS. SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel. By her HUSBAND. Second Edition. Foolscap 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

"This constitutes one of the most tender, beautiful, instructive, and edifying narratives that for a long time has come under our notice. . . . We anticipate for it a very extended popularity and usefulness among the mothers and daughters of England."—*Christian Witness*, January, 1849.

"We have been truly delighted and instructed by the perusal of this Memoir. It is fresh and beautiful in the display of all the practical graces of the Christian character. It will be a blessing and a consolation, we doubt not, to hundreds of Christians. From its authorship, we are delighted to think that it will obtain a wide circulation."—*Evangelical Magazine*, January, 1849.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA: Its Resources, Progress, and Prospects, considered especially in relation to the Influence of its Prosperity on the Interests of th British Colonies. By R. R. MADDEN, M.R.I.A. 12mo, cloth,

London: CHARLES GILPIN, Bish 5, opegate-street Without.

DR. CUMMING'S NEW WORK ON THE LORD'S SUPPER.
Just Published, 12mo. cloth, price 3s.,

THE COMMUNION TABLE, or COMMUNICANT'S MANUAL, a Plain and Practical Exposition of the Lord's Supper. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Minister of the Scottish Church, &c., &c.

Also, price 6d.,

LIFE and DEATH: a Sermon upon the Death of Mr. James Nicholson.

Recently Published, a Second Volume of

APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, or LECTURES ON THE BOOK OF REVELATION, as delivered in his own Church, in continuation of and uniform with the Exeter Hall Series.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., Paternoster Row.

PORTRAIT of MR. MIALL.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The Portrait of EDWARD MIALL, Esq., Editor of the "Nonconformist," hitherto published at 7s. 6d. and 5s., is now offered at the following reduced prices:—

Proofs on Fine India Paper	5s. 0
Prints	3 6
Prints in elegant Gilt Bead Frame, with glass	8 6
Do. in Maple and Gilt Frame	9 6
Do. in Imitation Frill Oak Frame	10 6
Do. in Carved Oak Frame.....	13 0

Proofs 1s. 6d. extra in each case.

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

London: Published at 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill (where Specimens of the Frames may be seen).

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and paged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY of every description, of the best quality, on the like scale. List on application.

F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

VINO de la REYNA SHERRY—Pale, Dry, and Perfect—of exquisite flavour, and peculiarly delicate. 36s. per doz. Cash Carriage paid. No charge for packages or bottles.—PEARSE and HANSON, 9, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London. Agents for G. Lanquil and Son, Cognac.

SAYCE'S
AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT may now be had in a very elegant Grey Mixed Colour for the Summer, and may suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.
53, CORNHILL.

WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING!

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' IMPROVED WASHING PREPARATION saves Labour, Time, Trouble, and Money. The cost of a Family Wash will not exceed 6d.; if a Small Wash, 2d. The time required, One Hour and a Half. It imparts a beautiful Whiteness to the Linen, and improves the Colours of Prints, Muslins, Flannels, and Woollens.

NO LABOUR IS REQUIRED AT THE TUB, and the Clothes are saved through avoiding the hard rubbing of the old method.—Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d.

TWELVETREES' METAL PASTE and FURNITURE POLISH are unrivalled for their brilliancy of polish and durability of surface. 1d., 2d., and 6d.

CHEVALLIER'S PERFUMED WRITING INKS (Violet, Blue, Rose, and Black) supersedes scented Note Paper, and emits a delightful permanent perfume. 6d. and 1s.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS' RICH VIOLET INK, 3d.; Elegant Red, 3d.; Deep Unchangable Blue, 9d.; Brilliant Black, 2d.

TWELVETREES BROTHERS, Manufacturers, Millman-street, London, whose complete list of valuable Agencies may be had on application.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

	£	s.	d.
Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2	12	0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0	14	6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5	5	0
Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing.....	0	18	
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing.....	4	17	
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0	13	
Rosewood couch to match	4	0	0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth.....	3	13	6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6	6	0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished..	2	12	0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4	14	6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles.....	4	14	6
Ditto, very superior.....£5 15s. 6d. to	6	16	6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2	12	6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1	3	6
Superior ditto.....	1	9	0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices.....	3	10	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames... .....£2 2s to	10	10	0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames .....5s. to	1	12	0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, AND OTHER WOOLLENS.

MEASAM'S CARPET SOAP instantly restores the Colours, removes Spots and Stains, and so completely cleanses, that after many years' wear they look almost equal to new, BY WASHING ONLY, and at the trifling expense of less than One Penny per yard.

For cleansing Paint and for general purposes, it is not to be equalled, as it will not, in the slightest degree, injure the most delicate colours.

Sold in jars, with directions, at 1s. 6d. per lb. (jars included) by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen, and at the Manufactory, No. 1 and 2, Lower Kennington-lane, London.

COALS.—COCKERELL and CO. (late Beard and Co.), PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Established Sixteen Years, for the sale of the "BEST COALS ONLY." Cockerell and Co. strongly recommend their friends to buy at the present low price of 24s. per Ton cash, for the best Coals that can be obtained.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.

THE economy both in the cost and wear of this Umbrella has been fully borne out by the experience of the last eighteen months, during which so many thousands have been sold. They may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d. each. W. and J. Sangster, patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange.

Silk Umbrellas from 7s. each.

N.B.—Certain parties who are not licensed by the Patentees of the Alpaca Umbrella have been offering an imitation of it. The public are therefore requested to observe that the patentees' names are affixed inside each umbrella.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.
No. I.

TO INVALIDS, and all unprejudiced persons, the following extracts, from Mr. Wesley's works, are respectfully submitted. I have for many years contended that the ELECTRIC or GALVANIC FLUID is itself identical with the NERVOUS FLUID, and that a deficiency, or an irregular distribution of it to the various parts of the system, is the cause of most diseases. Since the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, medical writers have discovered the same thing, and have stated, that at those times when the Cholera is most prevalent, the atmosphere will be found to be deficient of this Electric Fluid, and that those whose bodies have not a full supply of it, are most likely to fall victims to the disease; whilst, on the contrary, those whose bodies are saturated with it, escape the ravages of the disease. We also find Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," page 522, stating, "And Galvanism can excite the muscles to their usual actions; it affects the secretions and the digestive functions, and the breathing in Asthma." This looks well—it proves there are some men amongst the profession who are willing to admit that Electricity or Galvanism is the principle of Vitality. Well, all that the medical men now say about the Electric Fluid, either as to the diminution of it as being the cause of Cholera (and, as a necessary consequence, the abundance of it being a preventive of Cholera), or its power of assisting the vital functions, was stated by myself more than ten years since, and (unknown to myself until recently) by Mr. Wesley, nearly a hundred years since, as the following extracts will prove.

Read them, ye medical Solons, and see if Mr. Wesley has not told you all that you are now telling the world as regards this universal agent! We must not, however, expect the generality of the Medical Profession to recommend this simple agent, for the drug system, although it is to their patients Death, is to them Life. In the words of Mr. Wesley, we cannot expect it "till the Gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own." It would, indeed, be folly to look forward to the arrival of such a time.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism,
22, Brunswick-square, London.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

3rd Edition, 8vo, Vol. II., page 73. Under date Friday, Nov. 16, 1747, he says in his Journal:—"I went with two or three friends to see what are called the Electrical Experiments. How must these also confound those poor half-thinkers, who will believe nothing but what they can comprehend? Who can comprehend how fire lives in water, and passes through it more freely than through air? How flame issues out of my finger—real flame, such as sets fire to spirits of wine? How these and many more as strange phenomena arise from the turning round a glass globe? It is all mystery: if haply by any means God may hide pride from man!"

Vol. II., page 279. Journal, Feb. 29, 1756:—"I advised one who had been troubled many years with a stubborn paralytic disorder, to try a new remedy. Accordingly, she was electrified, and found immediate help. By the same means, I have known two persons cured of an inveterate pain in the stomach, and another of pain in his side, which he had ever since he was a child."

Vol. II., page 388. Journal, Nov. 9, 1765:—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and, to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

Vol. III., page 311. Journal, Monday, Feb. 4, 1758:—"At my leisure hours this week, I read Dr. Priestley's ingenious book on Electricity. He seems to have accurately collected and well digested all that is known on that curious subject. But how little is that all! Indeed the use of it we know; at least in some good degree. We know it is a thousand medicines in one. In particular, that it is the most efficacious medicine, in nervous disorders of every kind, which has ever yet been discovered. But if we aim at theory, we know nothing. We are soon

"'Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search.'"

Vol. XIV., 256.—Preface to a Pamphlet published by Mr. Wesley in 1760, 12mo, Pp. 72, entitled, "The Desideratum; or, Electricity made Plain and Useful." By a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense.

"In the following tract, I have endeavoured to comprise the sum of what has been hitherto published. . . . . I am not greatly concerned for the philosophical part, whether it stand or fall. . . . . I am much more concerned for the physical part, knowing of how great importance this is; how much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled remedy. And yet with what vehemence has it been opposed! Sometimes by treating it with contempt, as if it were of little or no use; sometimes by arguments, such as they were, and sometimes by such cautions against its ill effects, as made thousands afraid to meddle with it. But so it has fared with almost all the simple remedies which have been offered to the world for many years. . . . . And yet it is absolutely certain, that in many, very many cases, it seldom or never fails. . . . . And yet there is something peculiarly unaccountable with regard to its operation. In some cases, where there was no hope of help, it will succeed beyond all expectation; in others, where we had the greatest hope, it will have no effect at all. Again, in some experiments, it helps at the very first, and promises a speedy cure; but presently the good effect ceases, and the patient is as he was before. On the contrary, in others it has no effect at first; it does no good; perhaps seems to do hurt. Yet all this time it is striking at the root of the disease, which, in a while, it totally removes. Frequent instances of the former we have in paralytic, of the latter in rheumatic cases. But still, one may, upon the whole, pronounce it the 'Desideratum,' the general and rarely failing remedy in nervous cases of every kind (palsies excepted), as well as in many others. Perhaps, if the nerves are really perforated (as is now generally supposed), the electric ether is the only fluid in the universe which is fine enough to move through them. And what, if the nervous juice itself be a fluid of this kind? If so, it is no wonder that it has always eluded the search of the most accurate naturalists. Be this as it may, Mr. Lovett is of opinion, 'the electrical method of treating disorders cannot be expected to arrive at any considerable degree of perfection, till administered and applied by the gentlemen of the Faculty.' Nay, then, *quanta de spe decidi!* All my hopes are at an end. For when will it be administered and applied by them? Truly, *ad Græcas calendas*. Not till the gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own. Therefore, without waiting for what probably never will be, and what, indeed, we have no reason to expect, let men of sense do the best they can for themselves, as well as for their poor, sick, helpless neighbours. . . . . And, if a few of these lovers of mankind, who have some little knowledge of the animal economy, would only be diligent in making experiments, and setting down the more remarkable of them, in order to communicate them to one another, that each might profit by the other's labour; I doubt not but more nervous disorders would be cured in one year by this single remedy, than the whole English Materia Medica will cure by the end of the century. . . . .

"I only wish some one who has more leisure and ability than I have, would consider it more deeply, and write a full practical treatise on Electricity, which might be a blessing to many generations."

(To be continued next week.)

Invalids may receive Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His address is 22, Brunswick-square, London.

For Stopping Decaying Teeth, Preventing Toothache, and Improving Mastication; use

BRANDE'S IMPERIAL ENAMEL; Price One Shilling per packet, being similar to that sold at 2s. 6d., and perfectly innoxious in its effect. May be applied with perfect ease, without pain; is put into the tooth in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes. Full directions given with each box.

COLYTON.—"I applied it to two aching teeth, which have been quite easy since. I have waited to see whether the cure was lasting, which I am happy to say it is."—J. Pady, Independent Minister.

BRADFORD.—"I have had a packet from one of your agents, with which I have filled two teeth, and I find I can use them as well as ever I did in my life. I have not had the tooth-ache since."—Abm. Collings, North, Brook-place.

GLAN CONWAY.—"Two persons have used the Enamel which you sent me before, and they have had no pain whatever after applying it; one of them had a very large hollow tooth indeed."—James Williams, Hendrewaclod, (North Wales.)

See numerous other Testimonials in various Papers, every one of which is STRICTLY AUTHENTIC.

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses.

Should there be any difficuly in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS, (as above) and you will ensure the Genuine Article by Return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!

A PHYSICIAN who has practised most extensively in the prevailing epidemic, with uniform success, considers it to be his duty to extend the mode of treatment he has pursued. In 327 cases treated by this method only one has proved fatal. The public are earnestly cautioned against taking any quack medicine, of which the composition is not known, as many lives have thus been lost. DR. RUSSELL, 190, High Holborn, London, will forward, on receipt of Thirty Postage Stamps by Letter, the means whereby CHOLERA may be prevented, by occasional doses of a pleasant medicine, and also how to treat the first symptoms, &c., of the disease, with copious directions as to diet, &c., and such prescriptions as can be prepared at home by any one.

RUPTURES PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

THE TESTIMONIALS from numbers of the Medical Profession and Patients who have been cured, that are daily received by DR. GUTHREY, establish the efficacy of this remedy beyond a doubt. In every case, however bad, cure is guaranteed, thus rendering Trusses unnecessary. It is easy in application, perfectly painless, and applicable to both sexes of all ages. Sent free on receipt of Six Shillings by Post Office Order, or Postage Stamps, by DR. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. At Home daily, 10 till 1 Morning, and 4 till 8 Evening. On Sundays, 10 till 1 only.

Hundreds of Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this, the only remedy for RUPTURE, which will really be given away to persons requiring them, after a trial of it.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, SKIN, AND TEETH.

TWENTY RECIPES indispensable to all.—For the best Liquid Hair Dye extant; Remedies for Freckles, Sun-burn, Pox-marks, Ringworm, and all other Disfigurements; Superfluous, Weak, or Grey Hair, Baldness, &c.; Pomade and Bandoline, for beautifying and curling the Hair; Amandine, for beautifying the Hands, Lips, and Complexion; Tooth Powder for purifying the Teeth and Breath; White Enamel, for filling Decayed Teeth; Liquid Glue and Cement, for Broken China, Glass, &c.; a certain Cure for Corns, Bunions, &c.; and a choice selection of French Perfumery, will be sent on receipt of 25 postage-stamps by Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—The unprecedented success of this discovery in restoring, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair, is too well known and appreciated to need comment.

ROWLANDS' HAIR WASH.—A preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs. It pleasingly and effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head from Scurf and every species of Impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.—A preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFRICE, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

The august patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the confirmation by experience of the invaluable efficacy of these creative renovating Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS'" preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label.

Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the Kingdom.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill,—WEDNESDAY, August 29, 1849.